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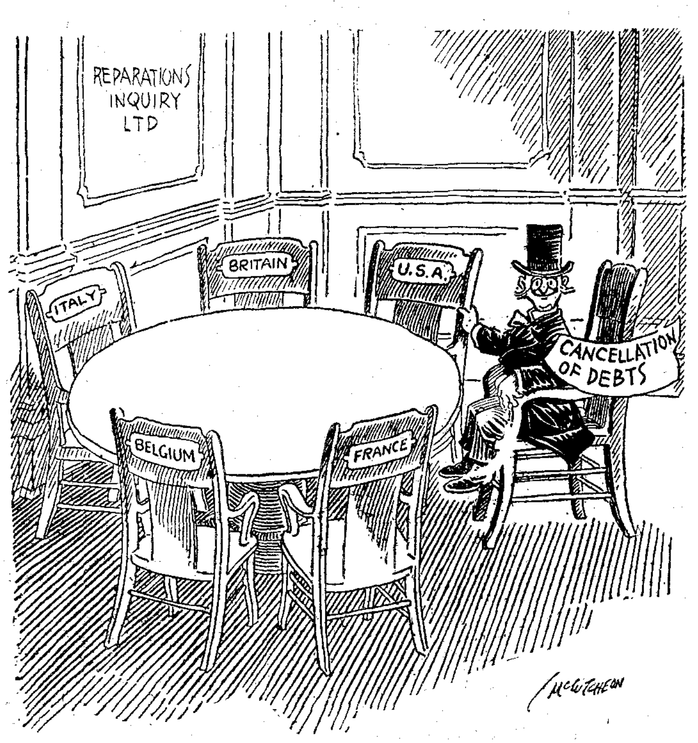
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

AMERICA'S STAKE IN THE REPARATIONS DISPUTE

AMERICA HAS A DIRECT AND VITAL INTEREST in the European problem, wrote Lord Curzon to Secretary Hughes, "if for no other reason than because the question of interallied debts is involved therein." The war debts of the European allies to the United States amount to $11,328,066,747, and the billion and a half dollars of interest overdue on these debts brings this total to nearly thirteen billion dollars—about 116 dollars to every man, woman and child under the Stars and Stripes. The United States Government and one body of American opinion maintain that there is no connection between Germany's debt to the Allies and their debts to us. But Europe and another body of American opinion insist that for all practical purposes the two problems are inseparable. Secretary Hughes has stipulated that the proposed committee of international financial experts to investigate Germany's resources must not bring up the question of interallied debts, and Premier Poincaré has made it equally clear that he opposes any suggestion to reduce the ultimate total that Germany must pay the Allies below the 132,000,000,000 gold marks fixt by the London Conference in May, 1921. Journalistic and other observers, however, not bound by these restrictions, have again plunged into controversy over the relation between what the Allies owe one another and what Germany owes the Allies, and an examination of these conflicting views may throw a ray of light on the dark problem of European rehabilitation.



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HE'LL BE PRESENT, WHETHER INVITED OR NOT

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"Try as it will, a commission appointed to determine German capacity to pay can accomplish nothing as far as a reparations settlement is concerned, unless an adjustment of the interallied debt issue is worked out at the same time," declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer;* and it goes on to say: "Secretary Hughes is doubtless right in contending that methods of securing reparations payments from Germany, and of funding or otherwise disposing of the indebtedness of the Allies to the United States are essentially different questions. He is wrong, however, in believing that they can be separately disposed of, for in the European view these issues are closely related, and it is primarily a European squabble that a reparations conference will have on its hands." Our refusal to consider Allied debts in connection with reparations, and France's refusal to consider a reduction in the amount Germany is required to pay are seen by the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* as "two huge boulders lying directly in the road over which the conferees must travel if they are to achieve results." "It would seem inevitable that this international war debt situation must enter into any adjustment of reparations," remarks the Salt Lake City *Deseret News.* In regarding the interallied debts as irrelevant to reparations, "Mr. Hughes has the distinction of being alone in his views," avers the Newark *News,* in which we read further:

> "It would be difficult to find any public man in Europe, whether belonging to formerly Allied or enemy or neutral States, who thinks with Mr. Hughes in this. It would be hard to recall one who does not look on it as axiomatic that the enemy and Allied debts make the one great interlaced financial problem that is now holding up the world's political and industrial reconstruction.
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> "Take only one strand of the problem as a proof of the correctness of this view:
>
> "We have tied up Great Britain to repay her debt to us. Immediately Great Britain notified M. Poincaré that as she must pay America, France must pay what she owes Britain. M. Poincaré said: 'Certainly, I will collect it from Germany as reparations and pay you. We have no other resources.'
>
> "There you are."

Many American bankers, it will be recalled, have declared themselves in favor of canceling the war debts of the Allies to us. Another business view-point is exprest by Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who is quoted as saying: "The fact that Secretary Hughes has distinctly excluded from such first consideration the determination of the method of treating the debts due us for war advances, means, in its ultimate analysis, that, having fixt by undivided attention the major question in this chain of settlements, there will come into play a similar consideration of these debts due us

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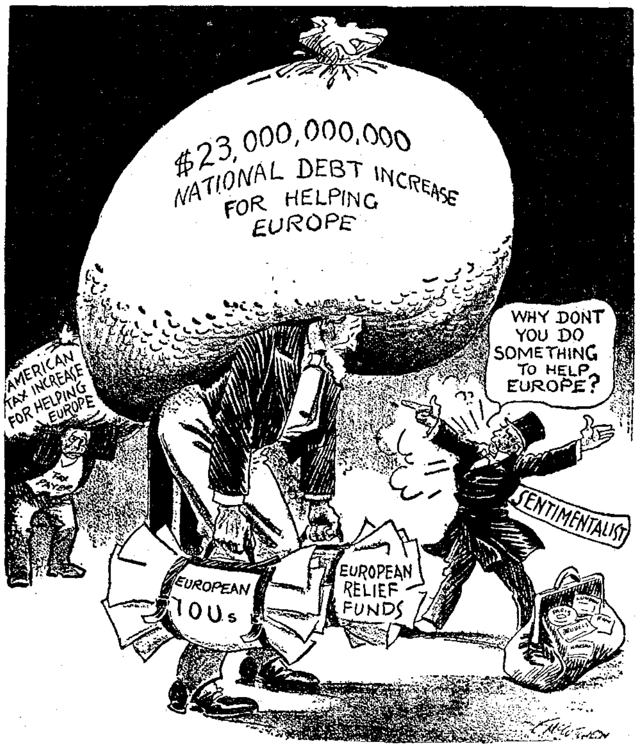

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UNCLE SAM HAS DONE A PRETTY GOOD JOB OF "HELPING" ALREADY

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

and their treatment, in such manner that the burden can be met even while maintaining the full earning power of our debtors." Welcoming this suggestion, the Birmingham *Age-Herald* remarks that "the plan of canceling the debts does not meet with wide favor, for the American people would have to be taxed to finance such a plan, and that would be unjust and inexcusable." We shall probably make no effort to collect France's debt to us—it amounts, with interest, to almost $4,000,000,000—if we are convinced that France can not pay, thinks the Philadelphia *Record*, which nevertheless vigorously combats the European argument that we are under obligation to reduce our claims if the claims against Germany are reduced. Says this Philadelphia paper:

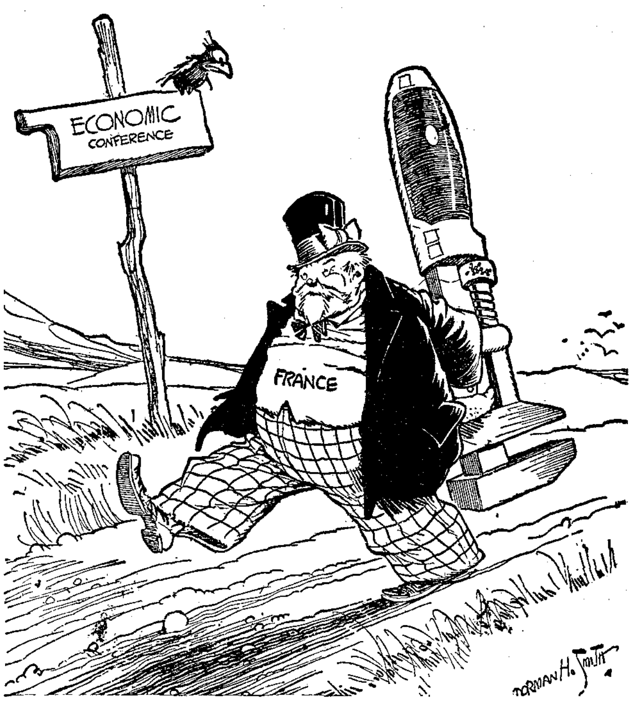
"If we were claimants for German indemnity, we might reasonably be asked to pare down our claims against our associates in the war, if we took any part in reducing the amount of the indemnity. But as we have waived all claim upon the indemnity, it is preposterous for European statesmen to insist that our claims for money advanced be reduced in proportion to any reduction that might be made in the indemnity.

"Furthermore, we should like to know whether any of our associates in the war who borrowed money of us suggested at the time they got the loans that repayment was contingent upon the recovery of 132 billion gold marks from Germany. If the money was borrowed without any mention of the indemnity, when our associates in the war were not very sure of saving themselves from a German triumph, it is not exactly the honorable thing for them now to offer the German indemnity as the only security for the money they borrowed.

"The Belgian statesmen are anxious to have the indemnity and the war debts coupled, so that any concession that might be made to Germany should be made at our expense. The French Premier is imperative about this. If anything is taken off the indemnity, it is not to come out of France or the other Allies, but out of the United States."

As the Portland *Oregonian* sees it, the interallied debts constitute, for both the United States and the Allies, "a powerful argument against underestimating Germany's capacity to pay." We read:

"President Coolidge will surely be careful that American representation on the expert commission shall be such that Germany's full capacity to pay shall be ascertained and declared. He would be prompt to do so by vigilance for his country's interest, for Germany's capacity is an asset of the Allies, and any understatement of that asset would impair their ability to pay the United States. If after our influence had helped to scale down Germany's debt to a sum less than it can pay we should exact full payment from the Allies, we should be more severe with our friends than with our former enemy in the war, which the American people would not tolerate. Such is the relation between reparations and Allied debts. It should remove any apprehension among the Allies that we are disposed to undue leniency to Germany, and it should warn Germany not to expect leniency."



ON HIS WAY

—Smith in the Topeka *Capital*.

When Secretary Hughes excludes the question of interallied debts from the consideration of the proposed committee on Germany's capacity to pay, he may or he may not be expressing his own and the Administration's view. Congress, it seems, has left him no choice in the matter. In his note of October 25 to the British Government he says:

"The Administration must also consider the difficulty arising from the fact that the question of these obligations which we hold, and what shall be done with them, is not a question within the province of the Executive. Not only may Congress deal with public property of this sort, but it has dealt with it. It has created a commission, and instead of giving that commission broad powers such as the Administration proposed, which, quite apart from cancellation, might permit a sound discretion to be exercised in accordance with the facts elicited, Congress has placed definite restrictions upon the power of the commission in providing for the refunding of these debts."

Turning to French opinions, we find a wide insistence on the idea that the Allied debts are at the root of the reparations issue. In a Paris dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun*, Georges Lechartier, of the *Journal des Débats*, emphasizes this view, and explains why the French confidently expect us to cancel their debt to us. He says:

"Of course, it is useless to emphasize once more the fact that the reparations problem and the interallied indebtedness are regarded here as twin problems, and that, as long as France is expected to pay her war debts both to Great Britain and to the United States she will insist on being paid by Germany to the full amount.

"She will consent to reduce this amount only in proportion as her former allies and associates might be willing to reduce her own debt to them.

"Otherwise, she holds that she would receive the money from Germany only to turn it to the London and Washington treasuries, while she, who materially and in men suffered more than any other country from the war conducted on her soil—who already has had to pay billions for her reconstruction through the failure of Germany to meet her obligations—she alone would receive nothing.

"On this grave matter, Great Britain expresst her decision on the day she unreservedly agreed to pay her own war debt to the United States.

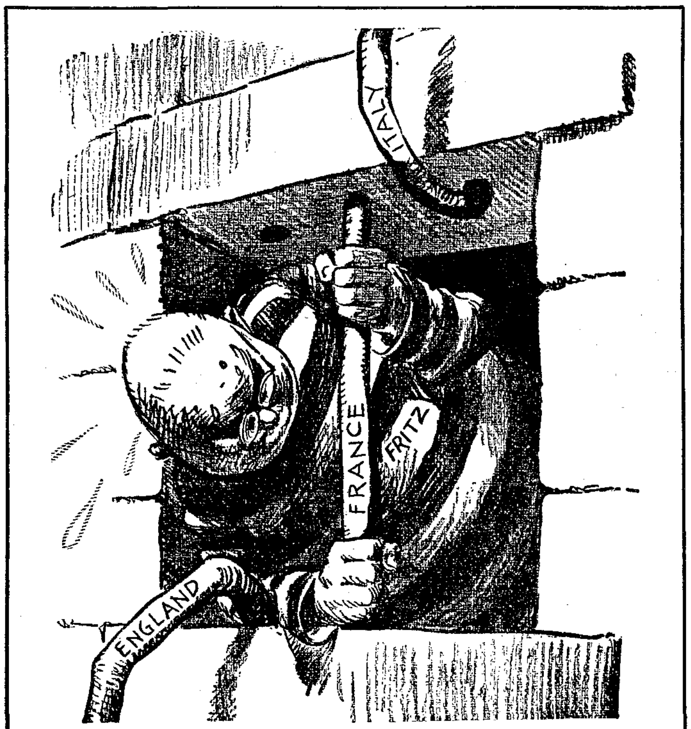
"Should the United States spontaneously consent to cancel the British debt, Great Britain would be ready immediately to annul the debt of France. But in case the United States insists on being paid by Great Britain, Great Britain would naturally have to insist on being paid what France owes her.

"The whole weight of the reparations problem, and consequently of the peace of Europe, rests, therefore—as it is seen on this side of the water—on the shoulders of America. . . .

"The belief that the United States will finally issue the expected announcement that the Allies' war debts are canceled in order that the peace of the world may be restored, is now in France as firm as rock.

"In order to understand that stubbornness, it must be said that there is almost not one of the numerous utterances of M. Poincaré where a suggestion is not made about the proportional reduction of the interallied debts, and a hint is not given of an American initiative in that direction.

"And as, on the other hand, our press frequently and almost exclusively publishes the lengthy interviews or the after-banquet speeches of the well-known friends of France in the United States, as our official press agencies cable the full text of the resolutions of the American Bankers Association about cancellation, but sum up in a few vague words the contrary and official statements, and as many of your notables, when received here, express freely the best reasons in favor of this cancellation, and almost promise it, it is not very surprizing if the misunderstanding of the French public as to American opinion on this matter is as appalling as it seems incurable.



THE UNBREAKABLE ONE

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

"These facts being kept well in mind, one may have a better understanding of some difficulties that may or will rise after Germany, having settled her own domestic problems, has shown herself to be in political and moral condition to face her obligations in the European situation, and when the Allies come together in order to liquidate the reparations tangle, and once more restore the peace of the world."

Europe's attitude is defined as follows by Silas Bent, in the New York *Times:*

"Continental statesmen (Great Britain, of course, is paying her debt to the United States) think that the reparations question and the interallied obligations are halves of one problem. Premier Poincaré has said that the irreducible French minimum charge against Germany is 26,000,000,000 gold marks, plus the cancellation of France's debts to Great Britain and the United States; or plus acceptance by Great Britain and the United States of German 'C' reparations bonds, which would be equivalent to cancellation. 'If France can't collect in full from Germany, how can she pay?' he asks. In this attitude he has the sympathy of the Italian and Belgian Governments, which have stood back of France in the occupation of the Ruhr."

Perhaps the most outspoken and uncompromising statement of a French view-point toward France's debt to us is contained in a Universal Service dispatch to the Hearst newspapers. This dispatch quotes Louis Loucheur, who was France's Minister of Reconstruction, and who is described as "the foremost authority in France on industry and finance," as saying:

"Americans, especially the American people, who are hardest to convince, must know that their war debts can not be recovered. The very immensity of the debts prevents it.

"No system permitting the payment of the interallied debt can be created. Annulment of the war debt is necessary. America will be forced to realize this sooner or later.

"France does not lack the good-will to pay, but simply can not pay.

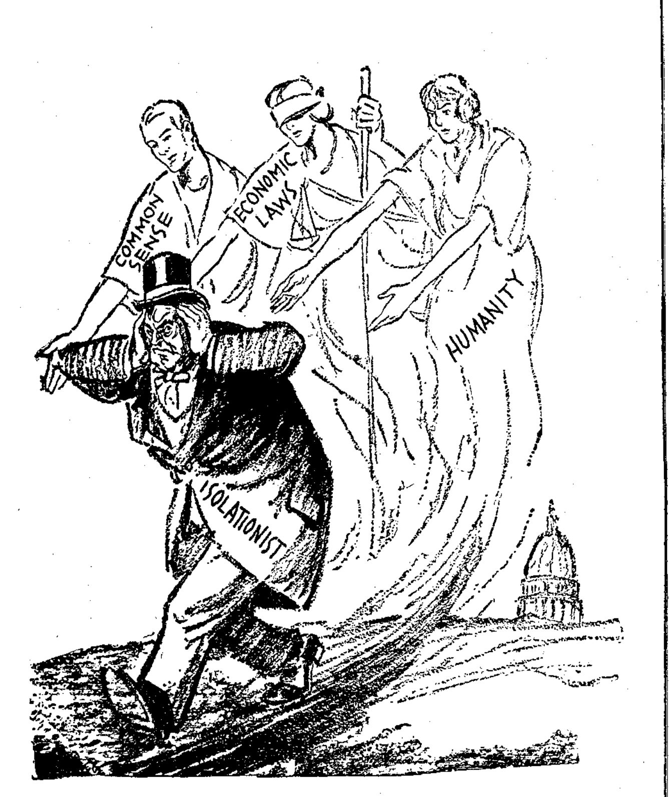
"Consider America's proposition that we amortize our debt, in fifty years, with interest at 3 per cent. This means that France would have to pay $200,000,000 annually for the first few years. It is impossible. . . .

"It will be objected that England, through the intermediation of Prime Minister Baldwin, agreed to pay its American debt. England may have the money, but France hasn't, and will not have it.

"Baldwin made a sorry bargain for his country. . . .

"In conclusion, the creditor nations can not claim anything from France until the latter has collected from Germany.

"Even then, if France collects the maximum possible from Germany, she will not be able to pay America."

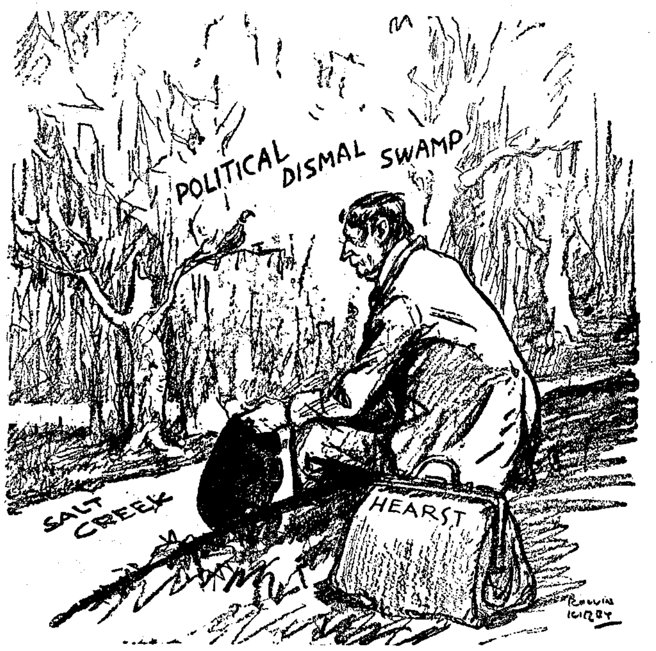


"NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCES"

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

DEHEARSTING THE TAMMANY TIGER

A JOLT FOR THE POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS of William Randolph Hearst is the one outstanding fact most editors seem to discover in the miscellaneous returns from last week's off-year elections. A judiciary ticket backed by Tammany had been savagely fought in the Hearst papers, and yet when the votes were counted, Tammany had won one of the most clear-cut victories in its history. Whereupon Mr. Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, announced that "the lying, filthy newspapers under the Hearst management" are henceforth to be excluded from the Murphy domicil, and other Democratic politicians declare that as far as the Democratic party in New York is concerned "Hearst is politically dead."



FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

Whether actually deceased or not, Mr. Hearst, so several New York papers agree, has at least suffered a tremendous blow to his political prestige. The Democrats carried their judiciary ticket in New York City, but failed to wipe out the Republican majority in the State assembly, so that while one politician sees "Al" Smith looming stronger as Hearst fades, another sees the Governor's influence weakening because of his inability to control the Legislature. The Republicans make a net gain of one Congressman from New York; they elect a new Senator from Vermont, who happens to be dry; Maryland reelects a wet Governor; New Jersey Republicans retain their hold on the Legislature despite the appeals of the Democratic Governor elected last year. To several observers the most notable election result was the Democratic victory in Kentucky. Philadelphia elected a Republican Mayor, as usual; San Francisco reelected Mayor Rolph, as usual; the Ku Klux Klan is credited with electing its candidates in some of the smaller Ohio cities; a number of women were elected to the judicial bench and legislative seats. So the Washington dispatches on Wednesday and Thursday of last week were run under headlines like "All Parties Get Election Comfort," "Elections Give Little Clue to 1924 Prospects," "Election Results Give Neither Party Occasion to Crow." And yet the political chanticleers are not all silent. Chairman Adams of the Republican National Committee makes the point that:

> "The one district in which there was a real contest was the Twenty-fourth New York, embracing part of New York City and Westchester County. The Democrats carried this district in 1918 by 1,600, and again in 1922 by 3,400. They confidently expected to carry it this year. The Republican candidate, Benjamin Fairchild, was elected by a very substantial majority in a contest in which national issues were strest."

A New York State Republican leader considers the New York State Congressional victory "a forerunner of what the Republican party will do next year." By Mr. Fairchild's success, says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "the Republican majority in the House will be strengthened, and a test of the public's attitude toward the new Administration is made in an urban constituency highly sensitive to changes in sentiment." The New York *Herald* (Rep.) sees evidence in the election returns "of an extraordinary confidence in President Coolidge." Across the continent the Los Angeles *Express* (Rep.) declares that the Republicans have good cause for being satisfied with the election returns as signs of the future:

> "It is evident that President Coolidge's Administration received emphatic approval, for the Republican lines have not only been maintained but strengthened. It is going to be a Coolidge year for the Republican party and for the country."

On the other hand, the Washington correspondents of the Democratic New York *World* and New York *Times* are inclined to think that altho the election was practically a "stand-off," the Democrats may have a shade the better of it. As Mr. Charles Michelson, Washington political correspondent of *The World*, remarks:

> "Kentucky's State election was a decoration for the Democrats despite the Republican reply that Kentucky is Democratic naturally; but a change of 70,000 votes from the gubernatorial election of 1919 requires a better explanation. It really indicates that the border States are pretty safely Democratic this time, and swells the proportions of the solid South as they are due to appear in the coming Presidential election."

The election makes it clear to Senator King (Dem., Utah) that the people "who were dissatisfied with the Harding Administration are no better pleased with Mr. Coolidge's Administration." Senator Glass (Dem., Va.) does not see "how the Democrats can be prevented from capturing control of the Senate next year." "Even tho they should lose the Presidency," the Senator from Virginia believes "they will gain the Senate." Chairman Howell of the Democratic National Committee hasn't the slightest doubt about it, saying in a statement to the press:

> "The overwhelming Democratic victories in Kentucky, Maryland and downstate New York, and the relatively minor and local Democratic victories in New Jersey, Chicago, and elsewhere, furnish additional proof that the voters of the country are against the reactionary-controlled Republican National Administration in particular, and against the Republican party in sections where the reactionaries are in control of that party.
>
> "The Kentucky State-wide election was a fair and decisive test between Democratic and Republican policies, and between the people and the Republican National Administration. Local issues were disposed of in the primaries. The campaign was fought almost entirely upon national issues, and the Republicans, in addition to making large expenditures in the campaign, sent many of their best national orators into the State, including United States Senators and Cabinet officers, whose plea was to sustain the Coolidge Administration. The result was a change of between 70,000 and 80,000 votes in favor of the Democratic candidate as compared with the gubernatorial election of 1919, when the Republican candidate for Governor had a majority of 40,000.
>
> "Altogether, the results of Tuesday's elections are a cause both for gratification and jubilation by Democrats, and confirm the certainty of a Democratic national victory in 1924."

But taking it all together and balancing the statements of the various party leaders, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) comes to the conclusion that there was nothing in this year's election returns which can help forecast the turns and trends of 1924:

> "In normally Democratic territory the Democrats won. Likewise with the Republicans. Normally Kentucky is Democratic;

so is Maryland. There is no indication East or West that the country is 'sour' on the Administration. Nowhere is there a sign of any tremendous swing, any startling changes or amazing upsets such as marked the elections of 1922 in the East, West and Northwest. No new storm centers have developed. Except in the Northwest, there seems to be no turn either toward or against the Administration.

"Such changes as there are will about balance each other when totaled. No issue was uncovered anywhere. Little was heard of the Ku Klux Klan outside of Ohio's municipal fights. Taking it by and large over the country, the wet and dry issue seems to have been in the background. The issues of 1924 are yet to be developed, and the tacticians must look farther than Tuesday's results in laying out their plans for battle."

The election returns seemed "chiefly impressive" to the New York *Leader* (Labor), as showing "the political weakness of William R. Hearst, despite the great circulation of his papers." As the New York *Times* explains:

"After having been for the last six years more or less of a power in the Democratic councils in this State, largely through the fear he has inspired, Mr. Hearst to-day finds himself outside the Democratic breastworks altogether and confronted with the necessity of launching a new party for the realization of any political aspirations he may entertain. It had come to be a popular superstition in Tammany circles that without the support of Hearst, Tammany could not be sure of winning, and that to contend against his opposition was a forlorn hope. To this fact, Democratic leaders say, is traceable, largely, whatever influence Hearst has wielded in Democratic circles in recent years, more particularly since Hylan, hand-picked by Hearst, became Mayor.

"Needless to say, there never was any love lost between the Tammany chieftain and the editor-politician who, while a candidate for Mayor in 1905 and for Governor in 1906 and in more recent years whenever it has suited his plans, has made the head of Tammany Hall the target for vitriolic attacks.

"Hearst and Murphy have broken off relations on more than one occasion in the past and have come together again, but it may be stated on unquestionable authority that the break which was publicly proclaimed on election night by the Tammany chieftain when he declared, beginning Wednesday, that he would order the 'filthy, lying newspapers' of the editor-politician out of his house, is final and that there will be no reconciliation."

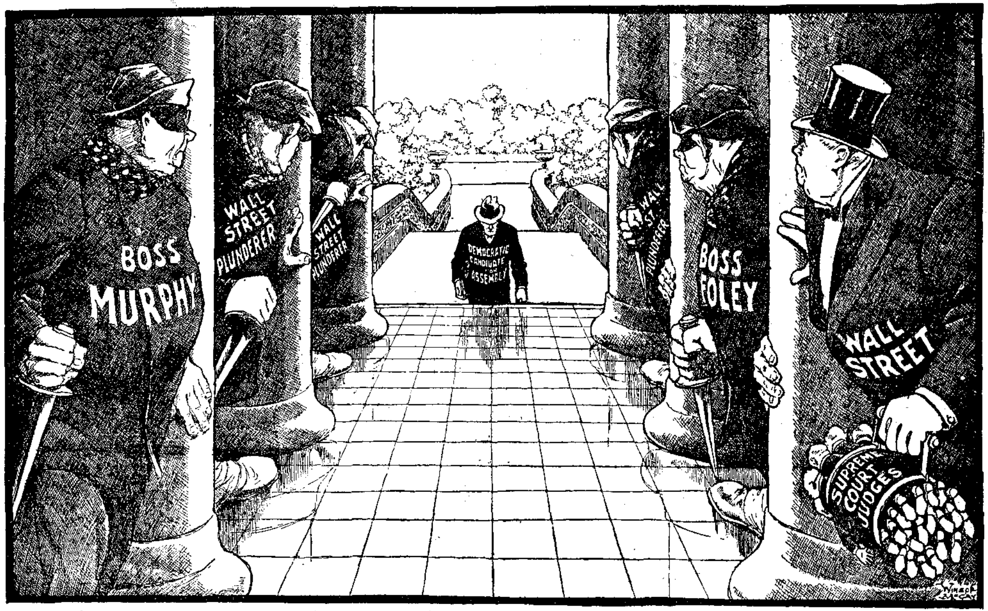
The Chairman of the Democratic State Campaign Committee is quoted in *The Times* as saying:

"The victory of the Democratic judiciary ticket means that Hearst is dead politically. The result proves conclusively that the citizens of this city do not want violent personal abuse and villification in political campaigns. The day of Hearstism, mud-slinging and yellow journalism in campaigning is gone beyond recall. Hearst's usefulness to any party is a thing of the past. He never again will be considered seriously in any campaign."

New York Democratic leaders, according to the New York *World*, feel it safe to predict that "William Randolph Hearst will not be able to control a single delegate to the Democratic State convention of 1924 or a single New York State delegate to the Democratic national convention to be held the same year." Mr. Hearst, as the New York *Tribune* tells the story, seized upon the judiciary campaign this year as an opportunity to "get back" at Murphy, "who in 1918 at Saratoga and in 1922 at Syracuse had refused to nominate him for Governor." But:

"Hearst failed to accomplish anything in the campaign, unless it was to strengthen the ticket he sought to attack. His motives have been so apparent in the last ten years that his campaigns are always at a discount. The facts that whenever he has needed Murphy he has kept silent about Tammany and whenever Murphy has offended him he has denounced that organization have proved to the voters how little sincerity there is in him or his newspapers. . . .

"What is important is the final and positive proof that Hearst counts for nothing as a factor in a political campaign in this city and State. He will be a bugaboo to politicians no more."



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A HEARST CARTOON BEFORE ELECTION

Going to the slaughter? A sacrifice to the scheme of electing boss-picked judges.

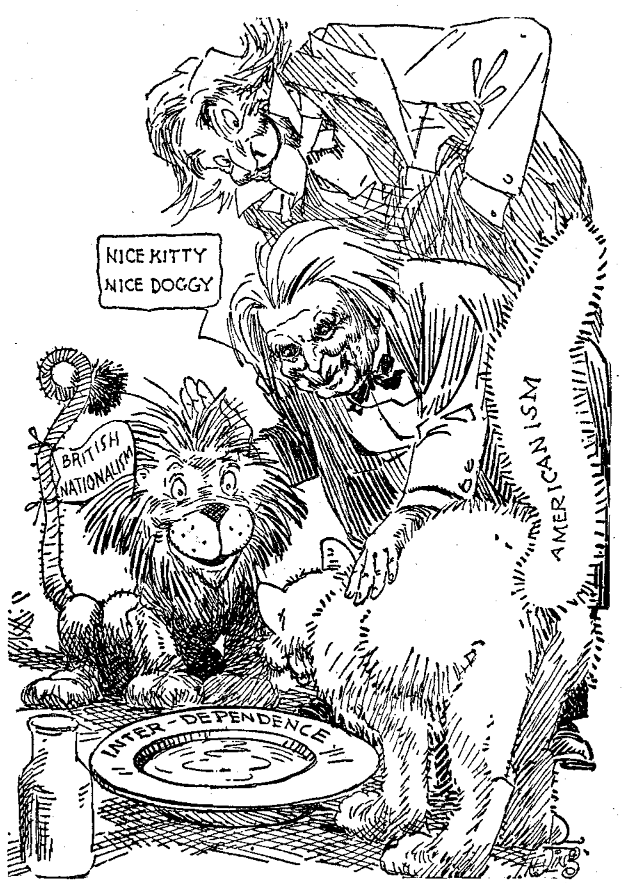
—McCay in the New York *American*.

The Hearst explanation of the result, as it appears in one of his papers, the New York *Evening Journal*, is that the Tammany leaders "with the help of a well-trained organization that always votes, at least once, plus the indifference of citizens in whose minds self-government is not very important, have won this election as they have won many others." Mr. Murphy, it is added, should congratulate himself "upon the possession of a very efficient, complete machine, thoroughly homogeneous, working with great precision in a huge population, heterogeneous and more interested in private affairs than in public Government." And the Hearst papers have their explanation of the success of the judicial candidates especially attacked by Hearst, while other Democratic candidates for office were unsuccessful. For the New York *American*, before the election, proclaimed the existence of a "secret deal between Wall Street and the Bosses, in which the Bosses agreed to defeat their own organization candidates for the Legislature, and Wall Street agreed, in return, to help elect the Bosses' candidates for the bench."

While there was not much enlightenment in the election returns, "politically speaking," the New York *Journal of Commerce* observes that "economically speaking, the story is rather different, for there are some important conclusions that may safely be based upon the results." The fact that New York voters approved of bond issues for a soldiers' bonus and the improvement of State hospitals, and declared in favor of better pay for policemen and firemen in New York is proof enough to this paper "that the voting community wants to see money spent, bonds issued and salaries raised without very much regard to the consequences."

NET RESULT OF THE LLOYD GEORGE VISIT

"DAVID THE GIANT KIDDER came to America, and he saw," observes Earl Hamilton Smith rather playfully in the conservative New York *Commercial*, "but it can not be said that he conquered." Moreover, many editors throughout the country admit that they are more or less in the dark as to the exact purpose of Great Britain's former Prime Minister in coming to the United States and making some seventy speeches here and in Canada. "Why did he come to America at all, and what does he carry back to Europe?" is a typical question. "What are the net results of his visit?" is another.



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TRYING TO MAKE THEM FORGET THEIR PREHISTORIC JUNGLE ANTIPATHIES NOW THAT THEY ARE DOMESTICATED

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"When Lloyd George came over, we didn't know exactly what he had come for," says the New York *Daily News*, "but we know now. He has persuaded Americans that when Great Britain and Germany go to war with France, America should aline itself with Great Britain." And while it can not be said that this opinion is generally held, the Butte *Bulletin* nevertheless warns us that "whenever a British statesman visits this country it is well for the people to be on the alert. As Balfour led the American people into the war by laying wreaths of flowers on the tombs of men Great Britain wanted to execute 145 years ago, and the use of flowery words, so Lloyd George would like to lead America into an alliance with British imperialism."

"Lloyd George has said his say in America and has gone," remarks the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. "It now remains for America to appraise the effect left upon America by his tour."

"Whatever his original purpose and idea might have been, he has been in fact a missionary preaching the doctrine of good-will," believes the New Haven *Journal-Courier*. Mr. Smith, on the other hand, compares in the *Commercial* article his visit to a tour of "peaceful penetration." We read on:

> "By this time it must be plain to all but dwellers in aircastles that Lloyd George's visit here is part of another concerted drive by the internationalists to get this country into the European muddle. He has said frankly that the world situation is up to us, and his campaign has been the most audacious ever attempted by our foreign friends since the launching of the debt-cancellation propaganda three years ago.
>
> "The sequence of events shows plainly that the former Prime Minister is merely the mouthpiece of hidden forces that have not given up their yearning for our boundless resources."

The real message of Lloyd George to the American people, thinks the Oshkosh *Northwestern*, "is that the old policy of force must be abandoned if the world is to escape the greatest calamity in history—a calamity that will destroy the very foundations of civilization." "And it is entirely true," agrees the New York *Tribune*, "that the future of civilization depends upon the two great English-speaking commonwealths. But this country has no thought of alliance with any nation." "That Europe must learn to help itself, before it can reasonably appeal to other nations, is a thought that apparently has not entered Lloyd George's mind," remarks the Albany *Journal*. The St. Paul *Dispatch* frankly does not see what America can accomplish in Europe at this time, and the El Paso *Times* and several other papers say "many of us who believe that, since the military crisis has been passed, the best way to help Europe is to demand that she help herself." In summing up the results of the Lloyd George tour, the Manchester *Union* maintains that—

> "After all, it has been a pretty thin note that he has sounded. The appeal for help for Europe in general is no longer convincing. All too well is it known that this means one thing to a Britisher, another thing to a Frenchman, and as many others as there are national pleaders. Altogether they cry 'Come over and help us,' but always they mean 'Come and help me.'"

There is an imposing array of newspapers, on the other hand, which believe that the former Prime Minister has rendered a great service to Europe by coming to the United States "and talking frankly with the people," as the Houston *Post* puts it. "Lloyd George did a public service by severely rebuking the spirit of hatred and vengeance that found expression during the war in the hymn of hate," believes the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, while the Utica *Press* declares that "his visit was a great success, whether his message is accepted or not." The little Welshman, thinks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "has done much in the course of his trip to promote the better understanding which he believes essential to enduring peace." "To say that he was trying to recover prestige," says the New York *Times*, "is to do him an injustice," while the Wichita *Eagle* is sure that—

> "The visit of David Lloyd George to the United States was a master stroke of diplomacy. It was timely, effective, and carried out in good taste.
>
> "Lloyd George came to America as the unofficial ambassador of a nation which desires American support. He played his part honorably and with credit to himself and the good people he represents. He talked freely of hands across the sea, of Anglo-American solidarity, and of the League of Nations, being careful at all times to avoid entering into American party politics. . . .
>
> "British propaganda is the most persistent and the most effective of all foreign propaganda that is done in the United States. It never sleeps."

In the opinion of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:*

> "The effect of the Lloyd George appeal can not be definitely estimated. America is still mentally dazed by European politics. It knows that there was a bloody emergency to be met in that quarter a few years ago; it knows with what fervor, effort and sacrifice the situation was met; it is disappointed with the results; its normal judgment has been infected by domestic partizan politics; and it is left in a state of confusion which its own prosperity has done much to crowd into oblivion.
>
> "If any reaction has taken place in American feeling on the subject of our diplomatic rout from Europe, that reaction unquestionably has been hastened and strengthened by Lloyd George's oratorical appeals."

THE HOTTENTOTS AND THE HUNGRY CHILDREN

A LITTLE FAMILY OF HOTTENTOTS, driven by enemies from their native kraal in South Africa into the mountains of Damara, has at length built, for shelter, a tiny oval hut of rough poles. In the center a small fire-pit is ready, but there is no meat to roast, and the dark-skinned mother, and her children huddling close, are hungry almost to starvation.

Suddenly the "savage" father appears. He has been hunting the waste places for food, hoping to bring down with his arrow a mountain antelope, but all he has found is a rock-rabbit, and he throws the little morsel down by the fire-pit for his famished family. Hurriedly it is prepared, while the eager children are restrained from snatching it from the mother's hands.

And then a strange thing happens. That family of naked savages, only a little removed from the very lowest level of human beings on the earth, the wild, animal-like Bushmen alone being less developed, instead of ravenously devouring the meat before them, wait while the woolly-haired father, with high cheek-bones, broad, flat, thick nostrils, heavy, upturning lips and receding jaw, and all the other signs of the lowest savage, stands up outside his rude hut and, throwing his arms up toward the sky, utters a great cry as tho he would reach the very end of the South African wilderness. And if his cry could be put in English words, it would be this:

"*Who is hungry? I have meat!*" He turns and faces in another direction, and again he cries out aloud. "*Who is hungry? Come and eat!*" A third time, in still another direction, he sends his shout as far as his voice can carry:

"*Who is hungry? SHARE MY MEAT!*"

He waits, and when no one answers, this "savage" and his family eat the food that saves them from starvation.

It is true. "When anything is given to a Hottentot, he at once divides it among all present. He can not eat alone, and, however hungry, he calls those who pass by to share his food. It would be scandalous to eat without having loudly called out thrice whether there is not somebody wanting to share the food!"[1]

* * *

To-day, a hundred thousand children in Syria, Greece, and neighboring countries, are waiting day by day to hear the call of those who will share with them the food to give life and health to their gaunt little bodies. They are refugees from the lands where their fathers and mothers were slain, or died of persecution, exposure, and starvation in the bitter years of 1922-1923, and previously. These children are innocent of any crimes; they are, many of them, *the children of Christian martyrs.* They are as lovable and as much entitled to daily food and tender care as the children of our own homes.

But they are hungry, and ragged, and sorrowful, and homeless. No mother's soothing hand reaches out to comfort them in the terror of the strange night. No father provides home, and food, and clothing, and protection. They can not hear even the cry of the Hottentot in the South African forest, "Who is hungry? SHARE MY MEAT!" And yet if these "savages," at the very bottom of the human scale, had control of the food of the world, not one of these little ones would ever be hungry; for there is not a naked Hottentot in jungle, or mountain, or native kraal, who would not willingly starve, if necessary, in order that these children of a Christian civilization might eat and live. And "this is not Hottentot manner only: it is an all but universal habit among the "savages."[2]

But the "savages" in the wild are ill-supplied with food, and still less have they means of communication or transport. The hunger of the children in the Near East is all unknown to them. They can not help. They have the good-will, but they have not the means. Their hearts are unselfish, but their hands are empty.

A hundred thousand hungry children need not starve because the jungles of Africa are so far away. A great prosperous Christian people hear their cry for help and see their sad need. America, with the wealth of the world in its hands, with mighty harvests of grain and fruit, and great herds of cattle in its boundless plains, has enough and to spare. In countless happy homes, where mothers and fathers gather their joyous children about them at the dinner-table, spread with spotless white, shining with silver and glass, and loaded with good things to eat, there are millions of hearts as warm and unselfish as—*surely, at least, as the Hottentot!*

And these American fathers and mothers have heard something the Hottentot has never heard. They have heard that all the children of the earth are dear to the heart of Christ; they have heard that in ministering to the little ones who need them they are ministering to Him; they have heard that love is the greatest law in heaven and on earth; and they have heard from the mouth of the great Lover of Man a wonderful rule of life, a rule in which alone lies all the hope of mankind, a rule that will dry all the tears and satisfy all the hungers, and quench all the fires of hate in the world. It is a rule of pure gold:

"ALL THINGS WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM."

Mothers, fathers, all who love some little child, can you for a moment imagine your darling torn from your protecting care, helpless, sick, hungry, homeless? Earthquake, plague, fire, flood, crime, war itself, have visited even this country in the past, and the future is unknown to us. Thousands of American homes have been afflicted when they have least expected it. What "would you that men should do" to your loved ones, if they were suddenly deprived of *your* love and care? The safety and comfort, and tenderness you would wish for your own dearest children is just the safety, and comfort, and tenderness which the Christ, in this Golden Rule of love, bids you to lavish on the fatherless and motherless children of the Near East. For His sake, for your own children's sake, for your own sake, will you do it, *at least for one day?*

Sunday, December 2d, the first Sunday after our National Thanksgiving Day, has been proclaimed throughout the world as International Golden Rule Sunday for the special purpose of making a generous and practical application, for ONE DAY, of the Golden Rule for the benefit of the hundred thousand homeless orphans of the Near East. On this day, when families gather for what is usually the most united family circle and the most bountiful dinner of the week, every family is asked to think of the hungry orphan children in the Near East and to *share with them* the bounty God has given. One of two ways is suggested: First, that the usual Sunday dinner of several substantial courses and many delicacies be given up for this one day, and that all the family *join the children of the Near East* in a very simple meal costing, as their meal costs, *an average of four cents for each person,* and that the difference between this cost and the cost of the usual Sunday dinner be given as a contribution and thank-offering for the purchase of food for the orphans of the Near East; or, second, that if the usual bountiful Sunday dinner is served, the total cost be reckoned, and the difference between that, and the four-cent meal of the boys and girls of the Near East be given for their benefit.

How little a thing to ask! How little a thing to give! Is there anywhere in this prosperous land *one family who would refuse?* Is there any family who can dine in comfort and abundance and be satisfied *to stop* with this little indulgence in the practise of the Golden Rule? How many will prefer to extend it also to a share in the cost of gasoline for an automobile trip, tickets for the theater, and many other indulgences, not for a single day, but for a whole week?

This special Golden Rule Dinner offering is needed to meet the emergency of the moment. It will not suffice for longer support of the Near East work. The regular Christmas offerings and annual and monthly subscriptions are imperatively needed as well, and can not safely be diminished. But for this One Day, December 2d, let there be a universal demonstration of international fraternity, good-will, *and sharing* in full and glad obedience to the Golden Rule, and *let Americans lead the way.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST appeals to all its readers to join it with the same noble, unstinting spirit they have ever shown in responding to the call of the children. The family of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be with you as it always is. It is just the average American family, more numerous, but made up of fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters. We have estimated carefully our share in the Golden Rule Dinner of December 2d, and find it will amount to just one thousand dollars; therefore our check for this amount is sent to the Near East Relief. Many individual families represented in THE DIGEST family will add to this account from their own homes. We urge every one who reads this page to join in this Golden Rule gift, and to tell their friends about it. Write at once to THE NEAR EAST RELIEF, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City, sending your check for as generous a contribution as possible.

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[1] Prince Kropotkin, "Mutual Aid," pp. 73, 171.

[2] Op. cit. p. 73.

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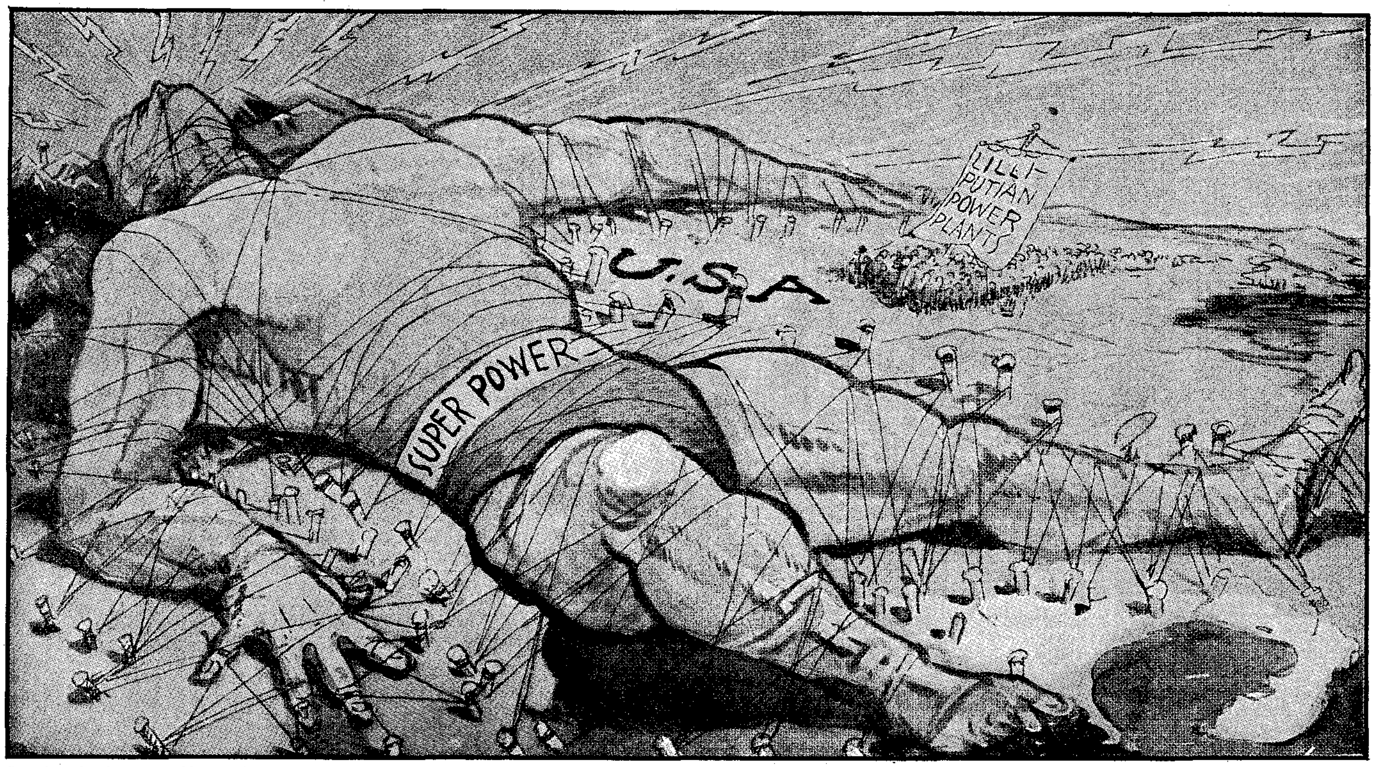

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HE LOOKS BIG AND STRONG: THE GOVERNORS CAN CUT INTERSTATE RED TAPE AND LET HIM GO TO WORK —Darling in *Collier's*.

HOOVER OUT FOR THE SUPERPOWER PLAN

MR. HOOVER WAS AN ENGINEER before he entered the political field, and he has put his shoulder to a task worthy of his strength, thinks the New York *Evening Post*, in recently pointing out to the chairmen of public service commissions of eleven New England and Middle Atlantic States how an annual saving of $500,000,000 and 50,000,000 tons of coal could be made to the users of electricity by establishing, at a cost of $1,250,000,000, the comprehensive "superpower" system that has long been advocated for the area between the Potomac, St. Lawrence and the Penobscot. Eventually, Mr. Hoover hopes, the United States will divide itself into several power districts, but many obstacles stand in the way not only of such an ambitious plan, but also of the New England-Middle Atlantic superpower project. There are State laws to be amended, State Legislatures to be won over, State frontiers to be leveled that power may flow freely from one State to another, the differences between competing financial interests to be ironed out, and a fixt policy of State and Federal power-development set forth. Moreover, the rights of the public must be protected, asserts the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, "and right there is where politics steps in and takes a hand in the economic game." Continues this paper, published at the capital of one of the States directly affected by the plan:

> "Secretary of Commerce Hoover makes it clear that this is not an effort to put government in business. It is not a political policy. It is an economic policy. It is an effort to bring about cooperation in production and utilization of economic power. Hoover would have the vast power resources, including both water and coal-generator stations, both developed and latent, coordinated. He would tie together the isolated power-producing units, for their mutual benefit and general good, thereby aiming to promote social progress as well as commercial and industrial efficiency.
>
> "In this tremendous scheme engineering science aims to turn idle water into white coal, and white coal into creative industry within the shortest practicable period of time. Naturally a reduction in overhead on such a big scale would be reflected by lower living costs.
>
> "Cheaper lights, reduced manufacturing and transportation costs, electrification of half of the railroads between the national Capital and Maine—these are a few of the big things promised. To carry out the scheme cooperation of the States is needed, through action by their Legislatures, and, in some instances, action by the electors themselves."

Right here, and in removing the obstacles caused by State boundary lines, either by treaties or compacts between the States affected, it is freely predicted, the sponsors of the new plan will find their greatest snag. As Mr. Hoover pointed out in his New York speech:

> "This great development of so much public interest can not come about unless there is a complete liquidity in movement of power back and forth across the boundaries throughout the whole of the United States. We can not secure centralized generation, great water-power development or interconnection of load unless there is this free flow.
>
> "To secure the rapid adoption of these demonstratedly possible results is of profound public importance. Every time we cheapen power and centralize its production, we create new uses and we add security to production; we also increase the production; we eliminate waste; we decrease the burden of physical effort upon men. In sum, we increase the standards of living and comfort of all our people.
>
> "This superdevelopment of great areas of cheaper power has been dramatized by those less familiar with the problem, as the construction of great power highways traversing several States, into which we should pour great streams at high voltages from great giant water-power or central steam-stations, to be distributed to the public utilities and other large users along the lines of these great power-streams.
>
> "As a matter of practical fact, however, the natural development of this situation lies first in the interconnection of power supplies between the existing great utility systems, and second in common action for the erection of large units of production at advantageous points for the mutual supply of two or more of the present systems, and in the development of such great water-powers as the St. Lawrence."

In the opinion of the New York *Times*, "Hoover has shown himself to be an engineer-statesman" in advocating this superpower plan. Certainly, agrees the New York *Journal*, "the most important task before this country is the use of government resources and State cooperation to provide cheap power." As we are told in the Newark *News:*

> "The picture which Hoover paints is one of social progress as

well as of commercial and industrial efficiency. Hoover does not usually mix engineering and politics, and the thing he seeks to inject new life into antedates both the Coolidge and the Harding Administrations."

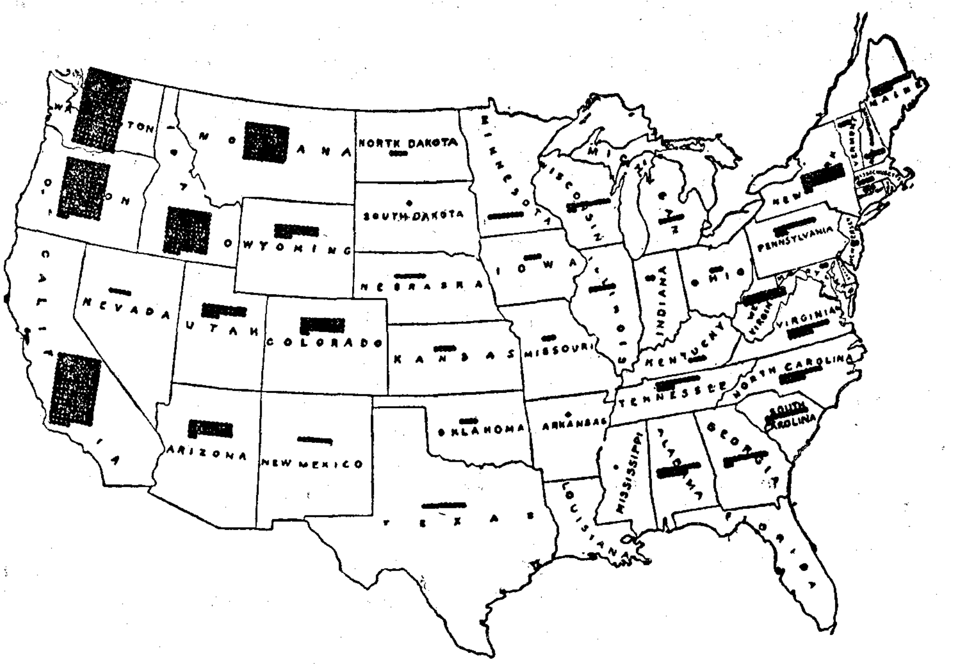
One of the most consistent advocates of superpower is *Collier's.* In a recent editorial this magazine declares that—

"To substitute electricity for muscle and for other cruder forms of power is to hoist up the general standard of living. Coal and oil have uses which they alone can best serve, and should be reserved for these. But coal and oil will not run on a wire to the time and place of using. We need more electric energy; we want it in larger and larger units, and distributed more widely and more effectively than it is now."

Such a development, remarks the New York *World,* is on the way. "And," adds this paper, "it must be monopolistic." Hence, believes *The World:*

"This development must be subject to public ownership or regulation, like the railroads. To reach the highest point of economy the transmission of electric power either from waterfall or concentrated fuel plants must cross or ignore State lines. Accordingly, separate State regulation will hardly do.

"Mr. Hoover favors group regulation. He regards it as entirely practicable, and notes that the policy is already in practise with certain Southern and Far Western States. Far better a trial than another grand rush of industrial development to unload the whole matter upon the Government at Washington."



From the New York "Times"

DISTRIBUTION OF OUR WATER-POWER RESOURCES

The total distribution, represented by the black spots, amounts to 54,000,000 horse-power.

It appears, however, that there is another side to the superpower question. To the Minneapolis *Minnesota Star* (Labor) for instance, "the nature of the meeting between Mr. Hoover and the representatives of the New England and Middle Atlantic States, and the circumstances under which it was called, leaves little doubt that the purpose was to head off the present movement to have the people establish and control the superpower system." Adds *The Star:*

"The conference was a plain bid to the public utility corporations to get busy and control this field, and a practical assurance, through Secretary Hoover, that the Administration could be depended upon to assist big business in the monopoly of this nation-wide enterprise."

"The thing is scientifically practicable," agrees the New York *Leader* (Labor) "but who will control it?" This question is answered by the *Leader's* Washington correspondent, who writes:

"The Coolidge Administration has started a battle to keep the development of cheap electrical power in the hands of public utility companies and out of the hands of public ownership advocates. This is what is back of Secretary Hoover's conference with the representatives of eleven States in New York.

"At the very moment when the program of Governor Smith of New York, for the development of public-owned superpower, or giant power-stations, was making progress, and Governor Pinchot's representatives were mapping out a plan of cooperation between Pennsylvania and New York, Secretary Hoover launched a movement to head them off. The coming monopoly of cheap power is to be kept in the hands of the rapidly growing monopoly of the utility companies, if Hoover can bring it about.

"Mr. Hoover's plan would include a system of superregulation of rates by the States with the cooperation of the Federal Government, but no Federal regulation of rates, as there is of railroad rates.

"There is not the slightest intention of developing 'giant' power at the water-power sites that are the property of the people for the benefit of the public, but rather to make the way easier for the utility corporations, by throwing the influence of the Government back of them, and by a campaign to amend State laws, to permit 'giant' power to be carried over State lines.

"The conference, placing under the auspices of the Federal Government a plan to help private utility companies to save $500,000,000 a year, comes at just the time that New York and Pennsylvania are devising a plan for the generation of superpower, the plan to be developed by the States themselves for the benefit of the people of the States, rather than for the corporations.

"While Governors Smith and Pinchot are engaged in negotiations drawing the States together on this plan, Secretary Hoover, acting, he says, at the direction of President Coolidge, invited William A. Prendergast, chairman of the New York Public Service Commission, and William D. B. Ainey, chairman of the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission, among others, over the heads of their Governors, to discuss a plan directly in conflict with the plans their chiefs are working out, that is, to aid the utility companies develop this superpower in their own interest, rather than by the States in the interest of the people."

From the Sacramento *Bee,* published in Mr. Hoover's own State, we have another protest. Says this paper:

"The Public Ownership League of America is launching a nation-wide movement for a public superpower system to cover the continent. They propose first to have a suitable measure drawn for introduction at the next session of Congress, providing for a Federal Superpower Commission to be charged with the duty and responsibility of developing the nation-wide public superpower system in cooperation with State, municipal and local public agencies.

"It seems quite a coincidence that, just as this Public Ownership League of America is springing this national plan for a *public* superpower system to cover the continent, executive officials of great power companies are suggesting a continent-wide *private-corporation* superpower system. They have given out statements that enormous superpower systems, 'drawing from all economical sources of power within the area they cover,' will eventually supply electric energy to the greater part of the North American continent.

"Why should not the Government, with the aid of the States and of the municipalities, have control of this vast distribution of power, for the benefit of all; not permit private and greedy monopoly to grasp it all, for the enrichment of a few and the exploitation of the many?"

A UNION FOR BANK CLERKS

IN A PENNSYLVANIA MINING CITY the "white-collar" people used to live in attractive homes on "the Hill," while the miners dwelt in the cheap houses near the mines and railroad yards. But in these latter years "the Hill is becoming peopled with miners, and the valley is now the home of the cultured white-collared native stock." Well, comments a writer in *The Industrial Digest* (New York), "no one begrudges laborers their touring cars or their player-pianos, their good clothes or their ability to buy the choicest foods, but nearly every one feels that there is something wrong when skilled head-workers have to live in worse homes, wear cheaper clothes, and eat cheaper cuts of beef than hand-workers." A while ago a bank clerk in one of the largest banks in New York was arrested for forgery, and "admitted his guilt, saying his thirty dollars a week pay was not enough to support his mother." A clothing trade paper remarks that "the confessions of a bank clerk would be the recital of a martyr." These newspaper items may mean little or nothing, but bank officials themselves admit that many of their workers are real authorities on economizing. The New York *Times* quotes one banker as saying: "We have men who are financiers on $150 a month. It is perfectly amazing how they get along—and in most cases save a little on that salary." Three years ago, we read in one financial journal, the Federal Reserve Board discovered as a result of investigation that the great majority of the employees were not paid enough to meet living expenses. It is this situation among office-workers and bank clerks that has been made the most of in the country's financial center by the organizers of the new Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, which after months of quiet campaigning for members has recently been picketing Wall Street with banners. The new union, which claims a membership of 3,000 with the workers in the new trade union banks as a nucleus, is part of the American Federation of Labor, and has the Federation's backing in its drive to enroll the 20,000 workers in the New York banks.

OFFICE WORKERS—JOIN YOUR UNION

TO BETTER THE BANK CLERK'S LOT

Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, which is making a drive to unionize the twenty thousand bank clerks in the New York financial district.

It is due to this effort to organize bank clerks that leading New York banks are considering revision of wage scales, we read in *The Magazine of Wall Street.* Plans for increasing wages are now under consideration by some of New York's largest banks, according to the New York *Times.* As a writer in this paper remarks, "with living costs practically double the pre-war scale and with their pay practically unchanged, bank employees have been undergoing a forlorn struggle for survival," altho their struggle has been made easier by the possibility of promotions to much higher paid posts. According to this writer, "the rank-and-file worker has been averaging as base pay in most institutions around $75 a month for women and $100 a month for men."

"There is much talk about the gentility of a bank job," remarks Ernest Bohm, manager of the new union; "the bank clerks, after all, require a living wage just as other workers, and some of them mean to get it." "Just imagine," he says, "expecting a married man with an education and brains, and working fifty hours a week, to get along on $30 or $35 a week. Is it any wonder that so many defalcations occur?" In a pamphlet distributed among workers in the New York financial district such rates of pay are compared with this list of weekly wages received in the unionized trades:

> "Bricklayers, $66; carpenters, $55; plumbers, $55; stone masons, $63; building laborers, $45; compositors, book and job, $50; newspaper compositors, $55; photo-engravers, $55; bakers, $47, $49 and $50; machinists, $49.50 to $55; pattern-makers, $50; cloak-makers, $50; cloak-operators, $50; clothing-cutters, $51."

A labor journal like the New York *Leader* naturally supports the drive for unionizing bank clerks, saying:

> "Even their employers and the newspaper organs of their employers have begun to wonder at the patience of men in positions of some trust and responsibility in banks, who get less than $2,000 a year, while compositors and cloak-operators and building laborers get $45 to $55 a week on minimum scales."

That bank employees of the clerical class are underpaid is readily admitted by *Financial America.* "Low salaries among minor officials and office-workers have undoubtedly contributed to a great deal of unrest among bank employees," admits *The Magazine of Wall Street.* It reminds us that:

> "Some three years ago, the Federal Reserve Board authorized an investigation into the pay of employees of Federal Reserve banks, who received less than $5,000. The results covered about ten thousand employees, and showed that the great majority did not make living expenses. Many cut into their savings, during the year which was studied, in order to pay expenses."

But *The Magazine of Wall Street* is convinced that "banking is not a good field for trades-union organization":

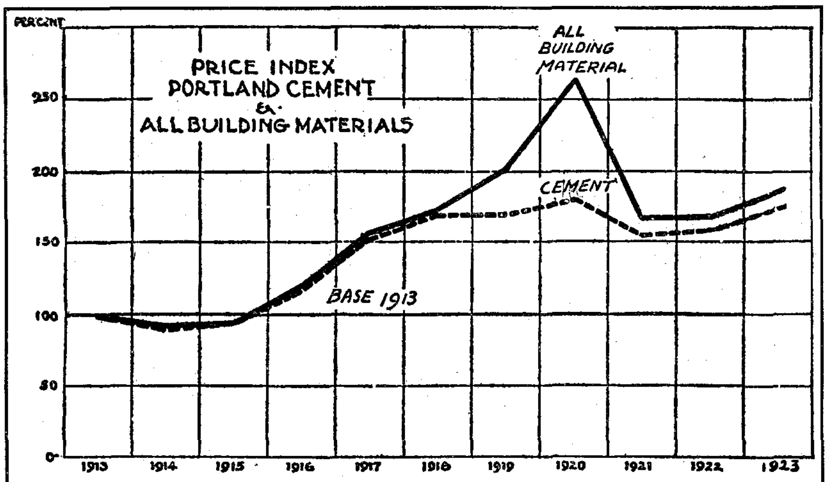
> "There are few occupations in which the application of a rigid scheme of hours is less warrantable or less feasible. Neither are there many occupations in which perfect standardization of work is as difficult to attain as it is in banking. What is very desirable is to establish in our banks a much better general basis of pay adjusted to capacity and performance, and with a fairly definite system of promotion resulting from efficiency and (to a moderate extent) seniority or length of service."

The American Banker also argues against unionization. It reminds us that men go into banking because they prefer it, and that "banks proverbially are among the most considerate of employers," also, that banks have to pay just about the going wage for clerical work to meet the competition of other banks and other businesses. *The American Banker* closes with this warning:

> "The 'closed-shop' policy in banking conceivably may bring a regulation of wages to the benefit of a few, but of a surety it foreshadows a result with catastrophic consequences to the brightest and therefore the most deserving among the men themselves. It will mean the 'closed door' to ambition, to worth and intelligence. Bank work will fall to the dead level of mediocrity, with antagonism and rebuke to him who sets out to excel and rise. Do the coming bankers of the country want this stumbling-block placed in their path?"

UNCEMENTING THE CEMENT-MAKERS

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE GOVERNMENT in its war on violators of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, as well as a step that will have its effect upon every user of concrete in the United States, and help to clarify the trade association problem, is seen by the New York *Times* in the decree of Federal Judge Knox, of New York, dissolving the Cement Manufacturers' Protective Association, which represented nineteen of the largest cement manufacturers in the East. This is considered a hard blow at the principle of "open-price" associations, whose members exchange information about prices. In fact, cement manufacturers and others are wondering whether this latest decision will form the basis for the Government's policy toward hundreds of similar associations maintained by various industries to exchange all sorts of trade information.



From a chart prepared from government figures by Cement Information Service, New York

A REPLY TO THE CHARGE OF PROFITEERING IN CEMENT

The above association went out of business in the spring of last year, soon after the United States Supreme Court had ruled that the "open competition" plan of the American Hardwood Manufacturers' Association was in restraint of trade. As the Newark *News* explains:

> "The 'combine' against which Judge Knox has ruled is not the Portland Cement Association now functioning. The Government has not proceeded against the latter, but is rather, the members claim, encouraging and assisting in forwarding the objects of the Association, which are declared to be legitimate and helpful in the public interest.
>
> "The principle now is established that the publication of open-price lists among theoretical competitors constitutes collusion tantamount to conspiracy in restraint of trade within the meaning of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act."

Judge Knox, it will be recalled, signed the consent decree dissolving the Gypsum Industries Association as such, and formulating a code of principles setting forth what trade associations may and may not do under the Sherman Law. In his latest decision, the Judge finds that the Cement Manufacturers' Protective Association was formed for the exchange of information concerning credits, specific job contracts, freight rates, and statistics of production, stocks of cement on hand, and the amounts shipped. He found no agreement among the members as to prices; that the price of cement had advanced less than the prices of other basic commodities; and that the activities of the Association had not destroyed competition between the manufacturers. Said Judge Knox in his opinion:

> "Upon the whole, I think that real competitive effort tended to become more and more feeble; that manufacturers, by reason of the exchange of statistics, were equipped to regulate their production, and by common consent and a concert of action, did so, to the end that the cement supply would at all times be a lap or two behind the demand, and this created higher prices.
>
> "In enabling this to be done the Association, its officers and agents, together with its membership materially limited the full and free operation of the contending forces of competition to which the public, under the Sherman Law, is entitled, and unreasonably affected interstate trade and commerce."

"The suit which the Government brought, and which has just been decided in its favor," notes the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, "was based on charges that the Association and its membership were conducting a monopoly in Portland cement." Now, observes the New York *Sun and Globe*, "cement has gone the way of oil and tobacco." But the Brooklyn *Citizen* is sure that "the attempt to dissolve the great combinations in the business world is doomed to failure." As the New York *Leader* points out:

> "It has yet to be proved that prices of building materials will be brought down by dissolving the combine. When one remembers what happened when the Standard Oil Company was dissolved, one may be pardoned many doubts. There can be no doubt at all that the whole business of protecting the public through court action under the Sherman Anti-trust Law is cumbersome and ineffective."

Certainly, writes Arthur D. Welton, Chicago financial correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "the cement situation is a strange one. The same Government that tries to force upward the prices of farm products through cooperation, and stands ready to finance such cooperation, is proceeding in court against other business men on the ground that their cooperation harms the consumer. As a result, business cooperation of any kind is now fraught with danger of dissolution."

The cement industry is not without its defenders, however. The reason Portland cement is sold at a uniform price, we are told, is that it is an absolutely standardized product. John R. Morron, President of the Atlas Portland Cement Company, writing in *The Annalist* (New York), declares that there has not been profiteering in cement. This authority maintains that the above chart "acquits the cement industry of the charge of profiteering, and shows how little the price of cement followed the peak prices of other building materials in recent years." Continues Mr. Morron:

> "For the best year, 1919, the earnings were 6.7 per cent. before dividends on stock were paid. In 1920, a year in which profiteering was at its height, the nineteen largest cement companies in the East earned 4 per cent. on invested capital. Certainly that does not indicate profiteering.
>
> "Cement is the cheapest of all manufactured products. The average prices received by the cement mills in the Lehigh Valley were: $1.64 per barrel in 1919, $1.91 per barrel in 1920, $1.78 per barrel in 1921. In the construction of a home costing from $8,000 to $10,000, the amount of cement necessary, including the building of sidewalks, costs from 1¼ per cent. to 2 per cent. of the total."

The Cement Information Service, of New York, tells us that—

> "The cement industry in 1922 produced nearly 114,000,000 barrels as against 98,000,000 in 1921. Shipments totaled over 116,500,000 barrels in 1922 as against 95,000,000 in 1921. This was an increase in actual shipments of over 21,000,000 barrels, approximately 22 per cent."

The editor of *The Real Estate News* (Chicago) also informs us that—

> "The cost of making cement is made up principally of labor, freight rates, coal and limestone, and the chief element in the cost of coal and limestone is labor. An investigation of the costs of one of the largest cement plants in the United States discloses the fact that its cost of coal at mines in February, 1922, was 203 per cent. greater than in 1913, the cost of limestone at quarries 60 per cent. greater, and of labor 54 per cent. greater. About 1¾ tons of raw material and coal are required to produce one ton of cement. Freight rates on coal in February, 1922, were 107 per cent. greater than in December, 1913, and on limestone 52 per cent. greater. But the increase in selling price of this company as compared with 1913 is only 48¼ per cent."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

Another evil almost as bad is the child labor of grown men.—*Boston Herald.*

Mr. Ford's boom has too many spare parts.—*New York Evening Post.*

Uncle Sam isn't sure whether the Europeans want him to come over or come across.—*Toledo Blade.*

The German Separatist movement seems to be suffering from an overdose of separation.—*New York Evening Post.*

Some corking good editorials defending Hugo Stinnes are appearing in the Stinnes newspapers.—*Mobile Register.*

The French seem to favor the Separatist movement, whether it is to separate the Germans from their coin or separate the Rhineland as a coign of vantage.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Iceland is said to want prohibition. Why not share with them?—*Dayton News.*

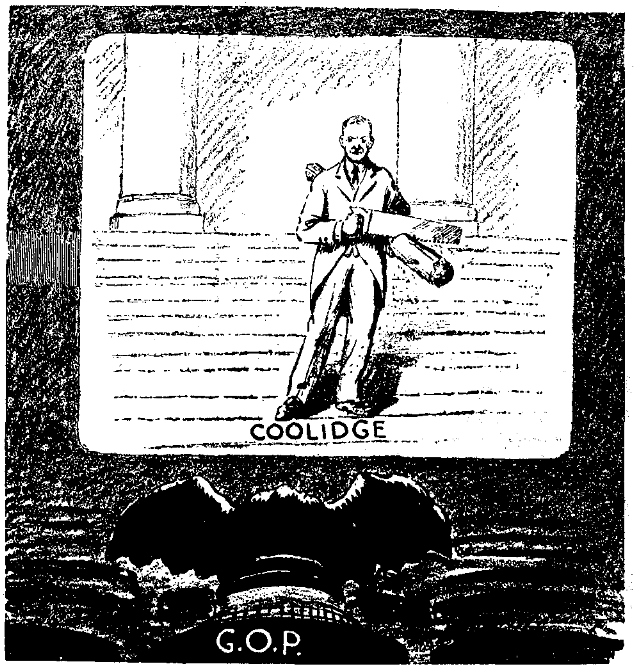
Poincaré's strength lies in knowing exactly what he wants.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

That European critic who says America has no leisure class should watch our office holders.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

France's attitude toward Uncle Sam: You may come over and talk reparations with us, if you will agree to what we say.—*Toledo Blade.*

The discord in Dresden has reached such volume now there is a growing suspicion Saxony was the home of the saxophone.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Nothing is more terrifying than a guilty secret; and we suppose a man who has done a great wrong never feels thoroughly safe until the Department of Justice has started a searching investigation.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*



THE "SILENT DRAMA"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

There's no getting by the fact that Premier Poincaré considers himself the best qualified expert.—*Providence Bulletin.*

Our own candid opinion is that we ought to have more persons laying bricks and fewer throwing them.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Ships are heavier coming West, a scientist informs us. Mr. Volstead had guessed that some time ago.—*New York Evening Post.*

Saturn is said to have ten moons, but we bet he doesn't have any more moonshine than we have.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

The Rhineland may win a divorce from the Reich on the ground of non-support, but France will collect the alimony.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Ford says he doesn't know whether he will be a candidate, but we remember an old rime ending "And the darn thing ran."—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

Gene Debs says he can think of no man who would make a worse President than Henry Ford. Maybe there is more to recommend Mr. Ford's candidacy than we thought.—*Dallas News.*

Autumn is the season when the leaves fall and prices rise, and the only difference between it and spring is that in the spring the leaves do not fall.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The name of the friends of the bonus is still Legion.—*Asheville Times.*

This country needs more conservation and less conversation.—*Cleveland Times.*

This time the financial sinking-spell into which Germany has fallen is no feint.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The banks of the country have deposits of $37,000,000,000. That means a Merry Christmas.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Another excellent way to increase your earnings during your spare hours is to get outdoors and play.—*Birmingham News.*

"I am for Coolidge if he will enforce the dry law," Henry Ford is quoted as having said. Which statement, perhaps, doesn't entirely eliminate Henry at this writing.—*Detroit News.*

Motto for Germany: Reparations are better than separations.—*New York Evening Post.*

It begins to appear the coal operators and the miners buried the hatchet in the same place.—*Detroit News.*

Evidently Premier Poincaré believes that a reservation a day will keep the Germans away.—*Providence Bulletin.*

It is now stated that Henry Ford will be the Prohibition candidate for President. We have yet to see a Ford that will run on water.—*Tampa Tribune.*

If Europe will tell us how to help her without doing anything, she will render a great service to the Administration.—*New York Evening Post.*

A report from California describes a mammoth human skull with the mouth open "as if the early man had died in great fear and pain." He was probably slain by irate tourists while he was boasting about the climate.—*Boston Herald.*

"Don't give Europe up," pleads Lloyd George. Certainly not; Europe isn't giving up anything, either.—*Houston Post.*

Henry Ford's friends are having a hard time getting a ring to throw itself around Henry's hat.—*New York Evening Post.*

If there must be fighting by Germans, it is better that it be done in Germany than in France or Belgium.—*Elgin Courier.*

The worried world has always thought that morals are growing worse when they are only growing different.—*Boston Herald.*

Reports say the Germans are still "hating." Among other things, they hate to remember that they lost the war.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"Europe," says Professor Hadley, "is undoubtedly more cultivated than the United States." Yes, and look at the crop.—*Pacific Coast Service.*

Coal prices slated to go up, says a dispatch. The consumer is always the goat—if it isn't the prices that are slated it's the coal.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

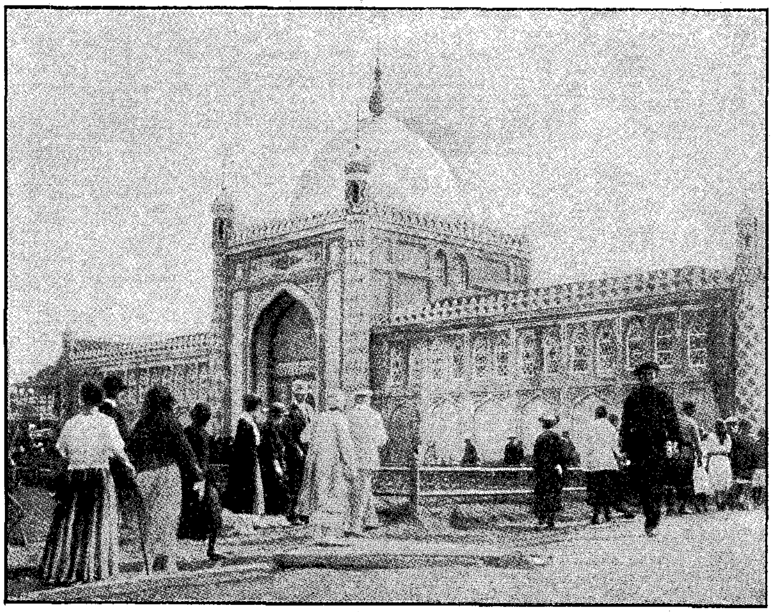
The prehistoric man who has been unearthed at Santa Barbara had a mouth seven inches wide. Maybe he started the call of the wild.—*New York Evening Post.*

Honesty in politics, tolerance in religion, patience and fidelity in industry, full measure in business, would prove as successful as they ever did if given half a chance.—*Houston Post.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

RUSSIA'S ECONOMIC CONVALESCENCE

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN VISITORS, who form a swelling tide of business men, technical and industrial practitioners, as well as legislators from other countries than the United States, are reported as finding Russia's economic recovery well under way. But anti-Bolshevik Russian writers discredit their glowing accounts of the effect of the New Economic Policy of the Soviet Government, which has been in operation for two and a half years. These doubters say we should not put too much credence in "officially optimistic statements made by leading Soviet officials and economists to foreign correspondents," but rather fix our attention on the business discussions in the Soviet press which are "not intended for propaganda purposes." On the other hand, some of these foreign correspondents assert that it is only the White Russians who "seem to insist that everything in Russia to-day is as bad as it ever was, and is as bad as possible." A representative member of a party of British business men, on returning from that country, declares that what imprest the party was "the extraordinary ability with which the Russians are now struggling with the financial situation," and he is quoted on this subject in the London *Economic Review* as follows:



From "L'Illustration" (Paris)

A SIGN OF RUSSIA'S RECOVERY

Turkestan's Pavilion at the Moscow Pan-Russian Trade Exposition.

> "Their policy, as explained to us by members of the Government, is to make their budget balance, to stabilize their currency, and to preserve a favorable trade balance. They are cutting down their expenditures very heavily and pushing up their taxes. In fact, they fear they have put their taxes up too high, and that they may have to bring them down again. Income-tax ranges from 2¼ per cent. to 20 per cent., and they have placed a tax of about 3 per cent. on the turnover of the business community, which seems to be the equivalent of our corporation profits tax. It is Krassin's job to see that they keep a favorable trade balance, and that their imports on no account exceed their exports. They are trying to establish their currency on a tchervonetz basis. A tchervonetz is the equivalent of our pound. They are backing the new currency by gold or gold securities up to 25 per cent., and by other securities, such as short-term bills, for the remainder. The law is that no more of these tchervonetz shall be issued than can be backed in this way. We were told, and I have no reason to doubt it, that this new currency represents about two-thirds of their total currency. While we were there the value of the ruble was falling all the time as against the tchervonetz. It was a constant remark among us that we only wished the Germans were handling their currency problem as well."

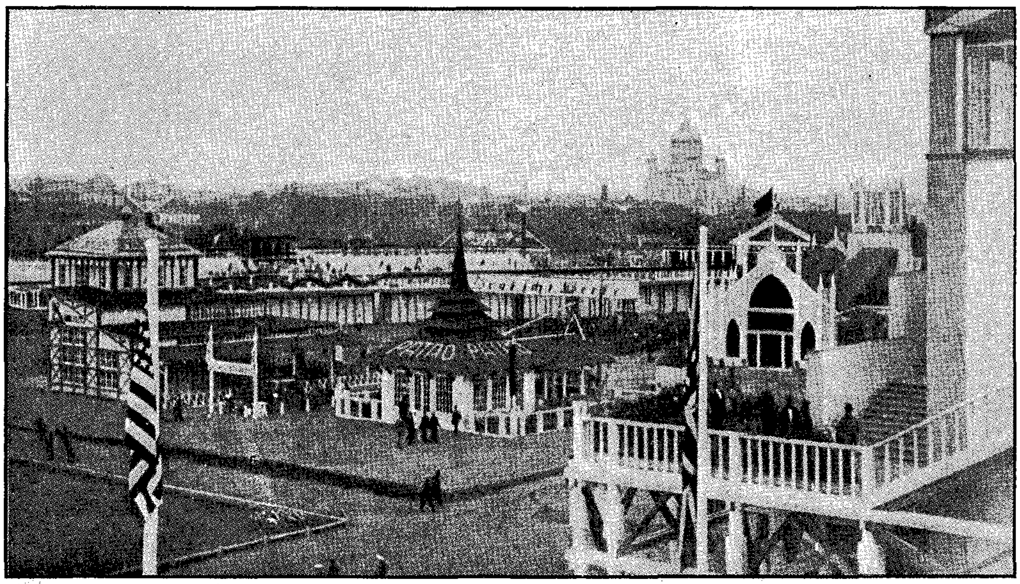
The tchervonetz has been hoarded by the population to such an extent that the State Bank has been obliged to resort to a continually increased issue, according to the Vienna *European Commercial*, as quoted by Samuel Montagu & Company (London). Yet, as this meant merely a furtherance of the tchervonetz and ruble inflation, we are told, the State Bank has had to discontinue issuance of these gold-covered notes. A German newspaper, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, asserts that the area under cultivation of wheat in the Ukraine is 10 per cent. greater than in 1922, and that the area planted in barley is 80 per cent. greater. This newspaper says also that the total area under cultivation in grain this year is 18 per cent. more than in 1922, and it adds that the Ukraine will have the greatest surplus, wherefore large quantities of corn are expected to be available for export.

Facts and figures about the agricultural outlook in Russia, as drawn from Russian publications, appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST for October 20, under the title "A New Famine Foreseen in Russia." On the subject of industry and commerce more information from the same sources follows. Thus the anti-Bolshevik Russian writers aver that the Soviet press do not deny that in the first two years of the application of the New Economic Policy, Russia's total annual income derived from agriculture and industry decreased instead of increasing. P. Popoff, the Chief of the Central Statistical Bureau, writing in *The Economicheskaia Zhizn*, early in this year, admitted that this income during the year of 1920, 1921 and 1922 showed an unmistakable decline. The Russians who are opposed to the Soviet régime often satirize it for being profuse in facts, figures and statistics during these years when the country is so disorganized, for, they say, no such information of an authentic sort is attainable. Commenting on Mr. Popoff's figures, Mr. M. Braikevich, a noted Russian economist and the chief editor of the *Russian Economist Journal* (London), asserts that they are "too optimistic," and that Russia's actual annual income has fallen still lower. The yield of agriculture, in 1922, he says, reached about 48 per cent. of the pre-war figure, while the total value of the industrial production did not exceed 20 per cent. of what it was in normal times.

Returning to Mr. Popoff, Chief of Russia's Central Statistical Bureau, we find him declaring that the New Economic Policy has actually contributed to a certain improvement in the industrial situation, and that the decline in the above figures of the total income is due to the fact that agricultural production fell faster than the industrial output rose. In 1921 the total value of the industrial production was equal to 845 million gold rubles, while in 1922 it rose to 1,100 million gold rubles.

But, Mr. Braikevich retorts in the London *Russian Economist Journal*, as early as the end of 1922 the industrial situation began rapidly to deteriorate again, so much so that "in some branches of production (for instance in the coal industry) the decline in the output for the second half of 1922 was not only lower than the output of the second half of 1921, but actually approached the figures of the worst period of the Communist régime, *i.e.*, the second half of 1919." In the first months of 1923, we are told, the situation did not improve. Not only was industrial production decreasing, but as Trotzky stated in the *Pravda*, it became evident that nationalized industry was "working at a loss," and that "the cost of production exceeded the value of goods produced."

Answering a question as to why this was the case, Trotzky delivered at the Twelfth Congress of the Communist party a long speech in which he disclosed all the defects inherent in the organization of the Soviet economic machinery. As reported in the *Pravda*, in the spring of this year, he said: "Our industry is underloaded: factories and plants meant to turn out 100 per cent. of goods are turning out 17 per cent., or maximum 20 per cent," which naturally renders production much costlier than it should be. In the second place, he went on, "we have no system of accountability. This is a direct incentive for theft, and a schooling demoralizing to Communists engaged in the management of economic enterprises. . . ." Some anti-Bolshevist editors assert that Trotzky disclosed why a strictly Communist system is doomed to an inevitable economic failure when he said:



FOREIGN FLAGS IN MOSCOW

British and American flags in the foreground at the Moscow Pan-Russian Trade Exposition. At the back, a German Exhibit Building, marked *Deutsche Werke*.

> "Our nationalized industry, including such enterprises as are working under exceptionally favorable conditions and possess richer assets than before the war, and are well equipped with all technical resources, all are working at a loss, whereas when they were being run by capitalists they yielded a profit. . . . The administrative bodies of our trusts, as well as individual directors of our enterprises, are not real masters who attend to every little detail, who pay attention to everything, who spare every minute of time and every cent of money, who work day and night caring about all the needs of our factories, plants and mines."

He summarized his bitter criticism in the following words. "If we take the 'light' and the 'heavy' industries and the transport, we must come to the conclusion that . . . to-day we are poorer than we were a year ago. Our industry is existing at the expense of the State budget, and our State budget is existing mainly at the expense of the peasant-economics." To this statement Mr. Vladimiroff, the Under-Secretary for the Commissariat of Finance, a Soviet economic expert, added at the same congress: "I think that the situation is more serious than Comrade Trotzky just said. It will be sufficient if I quote to you the information which I hold from the All-Russian Council of National Economy, namely the industrial output of 1922 and of 1923 is only 10 per cent. higher than before, but this increase has brought about a loss of 220 million gold rubles. . . . The All-Russian Council has come to the conclusion that Soviet industry continues to eat up its basic and floating capital."

Under these circumstances, we are told by the Soviet *Economicheskaia Zhizn*, the Russian Government was obliged to proceed to close up factories and plants one after another. This process began at the end of 1922 and it is still going on. The *Economicheskaia Zhizn* tells us that on January 1 of this year the number of industrial enterprises in operation, in the whole country, was 9,858, while four months later their number fell to 5,438. For the months of June, July, August and September, 1923, this journal quotes another series of closings; thus in July it was decided to close twenty-one textile factories; in August twenty-eight textile factories were closed and over 23,000 workers were dismissed. The silk industry suffered still more. Out of forty-eight factories, forty were closed. The rubber industry was reduced by some 30 per cent. Similar facts are quoted by this journal for all other branches of industry.

The railway situation in Russia is little better, according to *The Russian Economist Journal* (London), which admits, however, that the New Economic policy has achieved certain improvements in the management of the railroads. The purchase of 1,000 locomotives in 1922 from Sweden and Germany has brought the number of "sick" locomotives in Russia from 65.3 per cent. of their total figure, as the case was in 1921, to 59.2 per cent. But, we are told that these slight improvements are offset by very serious deteriorations in other departments of the railroad system. The *Economicheskaia Zhizn* does not dissimulate the fact that rails, ties, bars and other wooden and iron parts of the railroads which, in the course of the revolution have been renovated but very little, now are worn out and that this may bring about most serious consequences. In this Soviet organ P. I. Krassovsky wrote early this year as follows:

> "In the year 1922 railways applied for a total of 44 million ties while the fiscal program of replacement, as approved by the Council of Labor and Defense, provided for only 22,765,000 ties. . . . As a matter of fact the railways have received only 10.5 million ties. The number of ties entirely unfit for further service now amounts to about 50 per cent. of their total figure, and to replace them in the course of 1923, 60 million new ties would be needed. It is, however, perfectly evident that to get and to lay such a number of ties in a year's time is absolutely impossible. . . . Meanwhile, we should be aware of the fact that the failure satisfactorily to cope with this task in the course of the coming season is bound to result in a general collapse."

Further he tells us that there were cases when the authorities had to tear up some of the lines in order to patch up, with the material thus obtained, other more important lines.

At the same time railroad tariffs for the transportation of grain and of many other commodities are about 60 per cent. higher than they were before the war. Besides that, over a given distance, the transportation of goods on railroads takes two or three days, while on horses they can be transported in from sixteen to eighteen hours," according to the *Torogovo-Promyshlennaye Gazeta* (Moscow). For this reason not only the peasants, but even the governmental industries, are going back to horse traction.

LONDON TRAFFIC REFORM

LIKE NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, London faces the problem of making a metropolis safe for motor traffic. The London authorities have been carefully watching New York's traffic innovations with an eye to profiting thereby, but *The Economist* (London), whose discussion of the subject we quote below, thinks it really must rise to express its doubt whether "the custom stated to be prevailing over there of clubbing drivers who do not obey traffic instructions would be an acceptable innovation in this country." Now the point is not in the London editor's utter ignorance of the facts about New York's traffic police, but in the plan the British Government have for putting the entire traffic in the streets of Greater London in the hands of one small compact body, and for making a few suggestions to the new authorities. Certain considerations in regard to London's traffic problem stand out clearly in the mind of *The Economist:*

"The first is that the horse must now take a minor place in our transport system. Whether the patient friend of man shall be diverted to secondary roads entirely, or whether certain thoroughfares shall be closed against him during certain hours of the day, are questions which must be faced and decided; at best he will have to be contented with a place in slow-moving curbside traffic. Secondly, heavy through traffic must be diverted from our main congested thoroughfares, even if this entails the reconstruction of secondary roads. Thirdly, there must be coordination between the various authorities who have powers to break the surface of our roads. The absurd spectacle of one authority undertaking a fresh repair to a road one week, and then in the following week another authority coming to pull up a part of it again, must cease. Comparatively minor points for consideration are: one-way traffic streets, and larger commercial and passenger vehicles. It is, we understand, quite a feasible proposition to build larger street vehicles with a bigger carrying capacity, but at present the development in this direction is arrested on account of police regulations. Some attention might be paid to the question of imposing penalties upon the owners of vehicles, which by their action cause undue damage to roads. This might cause builders and owners of such vehicles to have a little more respect for public property, and seek fresh methods for saving the surface of the roads."

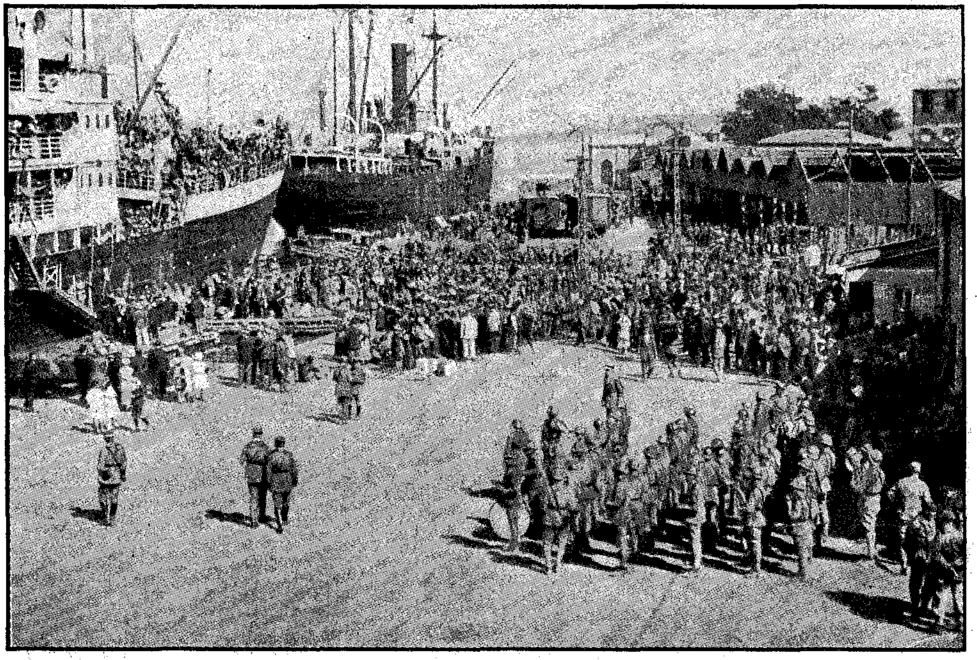
The new traffic-controlling authority, we read, will have charge of licensing passenger vehicles and regulating fares. A brief quotation from the Ullswater report, forming the basis of the new legislation, shows us that London's problem is very much like New York's in certain respects.

"It is as true now as it was when the Kennedy Jones Committee reported in 1920 that 'London requires new tube railways, in all cases linking up with main-line railways; new tramway extensions, which will make for greater carrying capacity; a more scientific development of omnibus traffic; and, above all, a just and true perception of the proper functions of each form of transit, in order that wasteful competition may be avoided, and each used to its highest efficiency.'"

The English press are also alarmed about reckless automobile drivers, against whom they are as bitter as the American. In New York State, according to the National Highways Protective Society, in October, 221 persons were killed by motor vehicles.

KEMAL PASHA'S SUMMIT OF ACHIEVEMENT

UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED President of the Turkish Republic by the National Assembly at Angora, Mustafa Kemal Pasha in the same month saw the end of the Allied occupation of Constantinople, which had lasted for upward of four years. The two events are said to represent the summit of achievement for the Turkish Nationalist leader who began to swing Turkey into a modern stride at the very time her Teutonic allies had been hammered into submission by the Allied and Associated armies in the west. We are reminded by the press that Kemal Pasha is credited with the defeat of the British Expeditionary Forces at Gallipoli, that under his direction the Turkish Army gained its victories over the Greeks and routed them from Asia Minor; and that his was the controlling hand of the Turkish delegation at the Lausanne conferences for the settlement of the war with Greece. Constantinople press dispatches advise us that the President of the Turkish Republic is empowered to nominate a Premier and that the influential Popular party—Kemal's party—adopted the following proposals made by him:



THE FRENCH CONTINGENT OF THE ALLIED FORCES LEAVING CONSTANTINOPLE

The Turks say, "they do not go as our enemies, but as our friends, with whom we are at peace."

"The language to be Turkish; the religion Islamism; the President of the Republic to be elected by the deputies for a term of four years, eligible for reelection; the President to be the Chief of State, with the right to preside over both the Council of Ministers and the Grand National Assembly; the President to nominate the president of the Council of Commissars, who will choose his own colleagues, to be submitted to the Assembly for approval."

Ismet Pasha was appointed Prime Minister, and accepted the charge of forming a cabinet, we learn from later Constantinople dispatches, which relate that the events, on the day it was voted to establish the Turkish Republic, "followed each other with bewildering rapidity," and we read:

"The Republic was proclaimed on October 29 at Angora and Mustafa Kemal Pasha was elected President unanimously by 158 members of the embassy who were present—barely 50 per cent. of the membership. . . .

"Since the Popular party failed to nominate candidates to the new Cabinet, an appeal was made to Mustafa Kemal, who consented to intervene on condition that the republic be proclaimed and the President with the powers which he (Mustafa Kemal) prescribed. The proposals granting the stipulated powers were accepted almost without discussion. After declaring that

Keystone View photographs

WAITING FOR THE HOME-COMING TURKISH TROOPS

"The whole population of Stamboul turned out to welcome their returning heroes."

sovereignty belonged absolutely to the people and the word 'republic,' which rejects all connotation of individual sovereignty, well summed up the existing situation, the proposals went on to declare that in order to fix responsibility it was essential that the head of the Cabinet should be nominated by the President, and consequently certain changes of the organic law were requisite. These changes naturally proved identical with the proposals already put forward by Mustafa Kemal, plus some .minor declarations.

"A few Deputies supported certain amendments on the score that there was still a clique around the palace, and that those who had ideas outside the republican system sought to put monarchs again on the throne, but the motion was quickly put amid cries of 'Vive la République!' and Mustafa Kemal was immediately chosen President.

"He then made a short speech of thanks, expressing confidence in the future of the Republic and begging the aid of the Assembly. The news was greeted with popular demonstrations in the streets, and a salute of 101 guns was fired.

"Altho Constantinople is beginning to beflag itself, the population is still dumfounded by events, and most comments that are heard are by no means favorable. The mouthpiece of this criticism is the newspaper *Tevhid*, which roundly says that the resignation of Fethi Bey was a put-up job. It is asserted that the present Assembly had no right to amend the Constitution, that being the duty of the constituent Assembly, and that the proposed form of republic is contrary to all republican principles. As President of the Republic, the Assembly, the Cabinet and the Popular party, the President is declared to be a fourfold President, and, tho there is general confidence in Mustafa Kemal as a sincere patriot, there is no guaranty that future Presidents will make equally good use of powers without parallel in the republics of America or even of Africa."

British press correspondents at Constantinople, in reporting the evacuation of the city, say it was a long time before the Turkish populace could make up its mind that the Allies really intended to give up their hold on one of the most coveted towns in the world, and there was "a genuine feeling of astonishment during the first few days of the evacuation." In the Turkish press we find the Constantinople *Vatan* declaring that the events of the evacuation "in their profound impression and significance for the Ottoman people have few parallels in their entire history," and it adds:

"The official agreement and order concerning the evacuation of the city and the surrender to the Ottoman Government of munitions, etc., by the Allied forces of occupation was signed on the steamer *Arabic* by the generals of England, France, and Italy. . . .

"After five years of slavery Stamboul has gained her freedom and draws her breath in peace. After the official farewells at Dolma Bagche Quay, with some especially kind words from General Sir Charles Harington, the Allies went aboard their vessel and took their departure from Stamboul. Their fleets followed the flag-ships of their commanders."

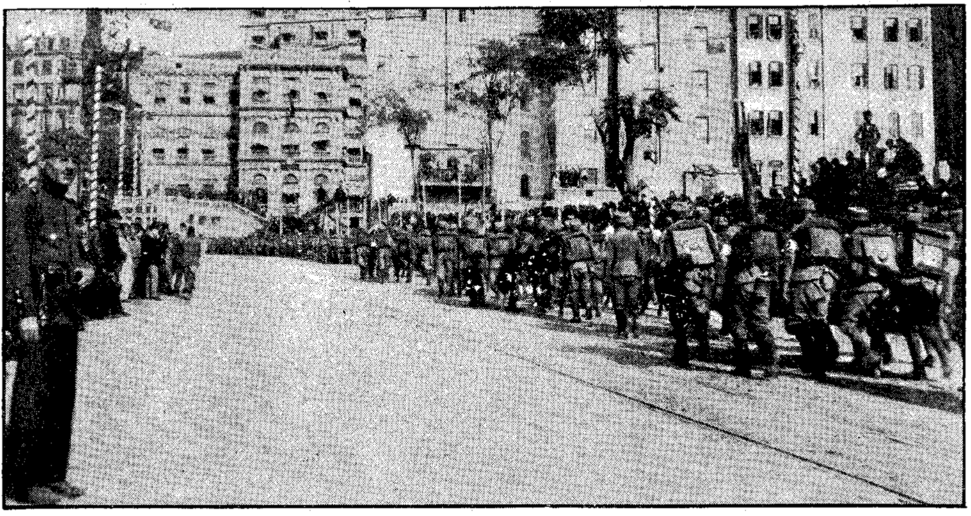
The *Vatan* then goes on to express the cordial opinion that the occupational forces "do not leave as our enemies, but as friends with whom we are at peace." As for the Turks, it says:

"Let us not deceive ourselves thinking that we can rest rejoicing on the laurels we have gained. We have strenuous work to do, personal sacrifices to make, if as a united people we are to assure progress in all that is required for maintaining our place as a nation."

Emphasizing the necessity for such effort, the *Vatan* gives a full account of the steps taken by Japan toward progress during the past seventy years. It notes particularly that the Japanese employed experts from the West in every line of material and educational endeavor, and adds: "We must do the same. We can get such help from England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Scandinavia and America."

We read further that Mustafa Kemal Pasha was received at Stamboul "with fervid and prolonged acclamations of welcome, the like of which was never before known." The entire population of the city was out to meet him and "the shouts of the people were prolonged for hours, like the thundering of the heavens." Meanwhile—

"Stamboul's heroic troops entered their barracks under a shower of flowers. The sheep offered in sacrifice were a gift to them from the pupils of the schools. Pera was wholly Mussulman, and all the people wore the fez."



HAILING THE CONQUERING HEROES

"The shouts of the people were prolonged for hours, like the thunderings of the heavens."

GERMANY'S SECURITY POLICE

A GERMAN military force that would at least double the strength of the German Army is possible through the conversion of Germany's *Sicherheit Polizei* (Security Police), which are commonly known as "The Green Police" on account of the color of their uniform facing. This assertion is made by Major Fitzroy Gardner, whose knowledge of the Security Police is based on the fact that many of them served with the Interallied Police in Upper Silesia, of which he was a member. To the average newspaper reader, they are as yet known only as "a thorn in the flesh" to the French in the Ruhr, he relates in the London *Graphic*, and the French, accusing them of promoting passive resistance, some months ago expelled them from Essen. More recently, he recalls, when Duesseldorf was invaded by an armed mob of Separatists who attacked the police, the Green Police "dealt with them so drastically that French troops disarmed them, and the police and they were confined to barracks." Major Gardner goes on to say:

P. & A. photograph

CONSTITUTION DAY IN BERLIN

Green Police with rifles dispersing would-be rioters at the Brandenburger Gate.

"Apart from their activities in the Ruhr district, the Green Police will figure prominently in case of an anti-Republic or Communist rising in unoccupied Germany; in fact, it may be said that the result of any insurrection may depend as much on the police as on the Army.

"I happen to be one of some dozen British officers who were associated with the material of which this police force is composed, and with its organization, as 'Control Officers' of the Interallied Police in Upper Silesia; and my own acquaintance with the Green Police is not limited to that part of pre-war Germany. Our Interallied Police wore the same uniform (excepting the full-dress headgear) as, and obtained many of its personnel from, the Greens, whose organization we also adopted, and after the disbandment the German members of the force were transferred to the *Sicherheit Polizei.*

"The exact strength to-day of Germany's semi-military police is not easily ascertained, but it is certainly well over 100,000, (which happens to be the authorized strength of the Army Reichswehr). Altho the Green Police has a distinctly military character, it is organized on civil police lines; there are no 'privates,' 'sergeants' or 'sergeant-majors,' but 'wachtmeisters' (watchmen), 'ober-wachtmeisters' and 'haupt-wachtmeisters,' but the officers are 'lieutenants,' 'captains,' and so forth. The men are not subject to military discipline, but as a large proportion served in the war, many as non-commissioned officers, they have the advantage of a military training. Officers and all other ranks are armed with swords and revolvers (the latter of a new and particularly handy pattern), and a certain proportion of the rank and file with carbines and grenades. Even machine-guns are also available, and they are assisted by the finest body of trained police-dogs in the world, of which, I may say, I have had some experience."

The nearest equivalent in England to the Green Police, according to Major Gardner, is the county police forces, which "compare unfavorably" with the Green Police in that they are separate formations and lack the single control and cohesion of the German Security Police. He also calls attention to the fact that clubs however handy and secretive are useless against an organized and armed mob. We read then:

P. & A. photograph

KEEPING REPUBLICAN PEACE IN GERMANY

Green Police on machine gun guard outside a prison in which reactionary rioters are held captive.

"The Green head-dress is distinctly smart—in undress a cap of the well-known German military pattern, from which our Army cap is copied, and in full-dress a sort of shako, similar to that worn by some of our cavalry up to the Crimean War, which is morally imposing as well as effective for the protection of the head.

"While the Greens are a government force, available for duty anywhere, the towns and cities of Germany have their own police forces—in the former under a 'Commissary,' in the latter a 'President'—known as 'Blue Police' on account of the color of their uniforms, except in Cologne and one or two other cities, the police of which wear green facings. Berlin is policed by the government force. In some of the rural districts there are remnants of the old German Gendarmerie, some of whom did splendid work with the Interallied force in Upper Silesia."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

MOTION-PICTURES OF A HATCHING EGG

MOTION-PICTURES HAVE BEEN MADE through a glass window set in the side of a fresh egg and the stages of incubation have thus been traced. This delicate process, demonstrated recently at the laboratory of Dr. Charles F. Herm, formerly of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, is described in the New York *Herald*, together with other achievements of a new camera devised by Dr. Herm. Driven by a time-clock the camera automatically flashes a strong light every ten minutes into the interior of the egg and snaps a picture. This goes on for thirty-three hours, at the end of which time the heart of the chick has been formed and started to work. We read:

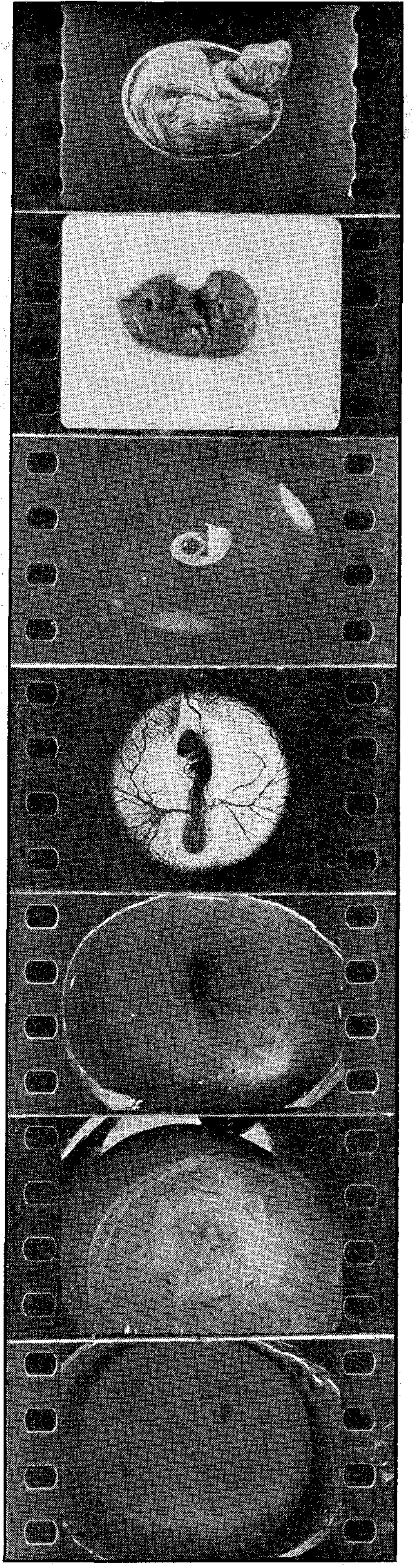
"The glass window is inserted after a section three-quarters of an inch square has been removed from the shell. The window is sealed in place by paraffin and does not interfere with the development of the egg in the incubator.

"Taking microscopic pictures automatically, every ten seconds, every two minutes, or at any interval desired, this machine can also record the details of chemical reaction, the action of white corpuscles, and the growth of new tissues in the healing of wounds, the building up of fine crystals from solutions, or the gradual changes inside the egg of a fish from the original clear fluid to the fully formed baby fish.

"Operated night and day for two, and even three weeks, this camera has made records of scores of biological and chemical processes hitherto incompletely observed.

"One of the experiments soon to be filmed is that of placing a group of healthy cells and a group of cancer cells together in a solution to show the attack by the malignant bodies. The camera is a development from an earlier type used by Dr. Herm to assist Dr. Alexis Carrel in studying the protecting and healing action of white corpuscles in wounded tissue. It is planned to use the instrument for the diagnosis of many obscure plant diseases.

"A series of scientific and educational films made at Dr. Herm's laboratory at Pelham was shown at the Pelham Theater to a party of scientists and others. One of the most interesting was a microscopical study of the life cycle of the oyster. This film is expected to have a practical bearing on the problem of rearing oysters artificially and using their eggs for seed to stock beds from which the oysters have disappeared. The film was made under the direction of Dr. Wells, who has worked out a system of making oysters lay billions of eggs for the State as a means of restoring the breed in parts of the Long Island coast and other places where spells of bad weather, parasites or other enemies have temporarily wiped out the shellfish.



WHAT HAPPENS IN THE EGG

The lowest picture shows the egg interior at 24 hours; the next above, at 33 hours; then, in order, at 48 hours, 56 hours, 10 days, 15 days, and 20 days.

"The oyster lays eggs by the thousands and scatters them in an unfertilized condition in the water. The male oyster impregnates the waters with great quantities of sperm which are individually so minute as to be difficult of detection by the microscope. The chance meeting of the two varieties of cells fertilizes the eggs and starts the young oyster on its career, which is ended ninety-nine times out of a hundred by predatory minnows. Those which escape, however, are still numerous enough to keep the oyster industry flourishing.

"Dr. Wells improved on nature by opening the female oyster during the egg season and scooping out the eggs by the million and raising the eggs in water which has been intensively fertilized by the male.

"The film showed the process from the beginning. The floating sperm met the floating egg, attached itself to the egg membrane and finally pierced through to the interior and awakened the vital processes.

"Cilia or whiplike processes soon appeared with which the newly hatched oyster rowed itself through the water with great speed. Just how the minute oyster larva propelled itself was not known before. It shot about with a speed which prevented the movement of the whips to be observed by the naked eye.

"Taking the pictures through a microscope at high speed and then showing them at low speed, however, made the rowing motion discernible. After acquiring the whips which enabled it to charge in all directions for food, the oyster gradually acquired one shell, then another, and its after life was uneventful.

"Another film taken over a period of weeks by this patient camera was the biological history of an infusion of hay and water.

"Bacteria first developed in such quantities as to cloud the water. The water cleared as the protozoa, the smallest animals, multiplied and ate up the excess bacteria. Then appeared the rotifers, a little more highly organized, which live on protozoa. But the rotifers fattened themselves on the protozoa only to become themselves the prey of various water-worms. Hundreds of amazing feats of gluttony were exhibited with one drop of water for an arena.

"The power of the machine for chemical and scientific analysis is now being tested on the problem of discovering the manner in which certain acids attack wood fiber to reduce it to pulp for paper-making. The camera can catch movements much faster than the eye can follow them, and never gets tired, so that a finer and more complete observation can be made of some processes than is possible to a scientist looking through a microscope and storing impressions in his memory. Many of the films already taken are concerned with scientific research of this type, and others are for teaching science in schools."

MISTAKES ABOUT SLEEP

SLEEP COMES, not because the blood leaves the brain, and not because it is poisoned with fatigue, but probably because of muscular relaxation induced by monotony of sensation. So, at least, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), relying on researches made recently in that city. Any one who attempts to discover from treatises on physiology, what sleep is, is likely to find the information unsatisfactory, we are told. The problem has for the most part been relegated to the psychologists. Old theories have proved to be mistakes:

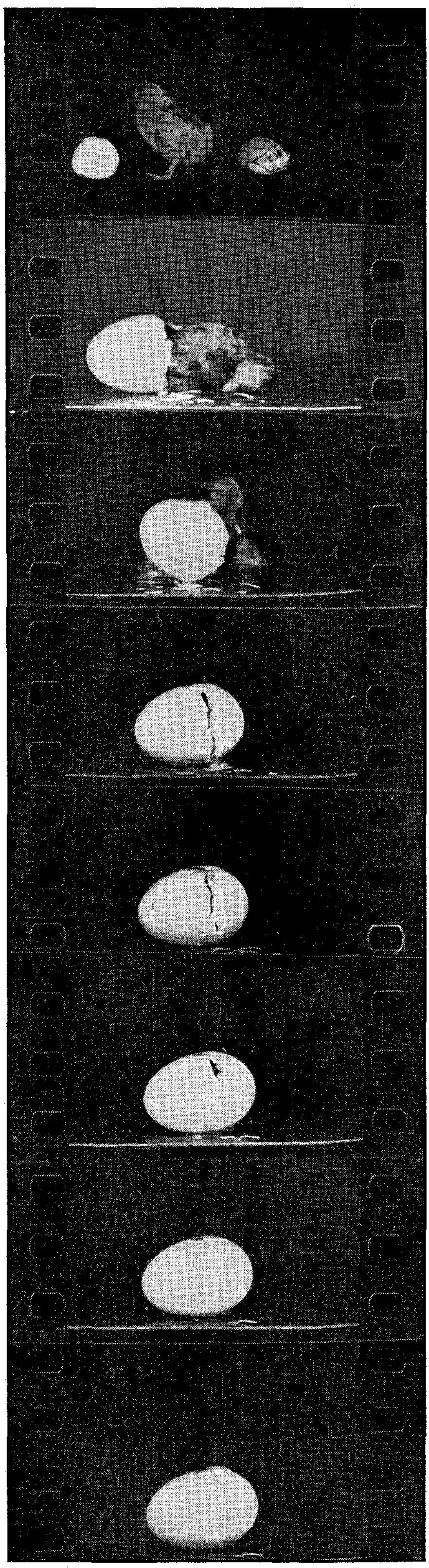
"Probably the most popular explanation of falling asleep has assumed an anemia of the brain, due to fatigue at the end of the day's activities. Innumerable schemes to 'draw away blood' from the brain so as to create a cerebral anemia, supposedly favorable to sleep, are familiar to every physician. Who, indeed, has not now and then attempted to apply the idea in advice to a patient complaining of insomnia? It will be a disappointment to many, therefore, to learn that, contrary to Mosso's assertion, there is probably a plethora rather than a deficit of blood in the brain during sleep. As for the vaso-motor center, furthermore, in Kleitman's observations at the physiologic laboratory of the University of Chicago, it was impossible to detect any loss of tone even after 115 hours of wakefulness, or seven times the normal sixteen-hour period. The low blood-pressure obtained during the insomnia periods was partly due to a slowed heart, and both the slowed heart and low blood-pressure were due to muscular relaxation in the lying position, and were absent when the subject was seated.

"Another favorite theory of the genesis of sleep involves the alleged 'auto-intoxication with the products of wakefulness.' Chemical compounds supposedly arising as the result of fatigue, fatigue toxins, have lost their popularity of late as sponsors for bodily changes. Kleitman found that a large variety of measurable factors—blood-sugar, alkali reserve of the blood and plasma, percentage of hemoglobin, percentage of corpuscles, red and white blood cell count, body weight, basal metabolic rate, appetite, temperature, ability to name letters and to do mental arithmetic—showed no variations from normal during the period of sleeplessness. There is no evidence of an intoxication.

"Furthermore, while it is true that fatigue will accelerate the onset of sleep, a person can fall asleep when not fatigued at all, and idlers have no difficulty in falling asleep at the usual hour, or at any hour.

"The onset of sleep is probably due to complete muscular relaxation, voluntary or involuntary. We have failed, therefore, to realize the extent to which the impulses pouring into the brain come from the muscles, tendons and joints, in addition to the visual, auditory and tactile sensations that usually play on the sensorium.

"Kleitman concludes that when a person lies down the visual sensations soon become monotonous, and muscular relaxation, removing the greater part of the proprioceptive impulses, precipitates what we call sleep."



Photographs used by courtesy of Charles F. Herm

A CHICK PECKING ITS WAY OUT

THE NEGRO RACE NOT DYING OUT

GLOOMY PESSIMISM regarding the negro's chance for survival is now out of place, we are told by the writer of a leading article in *The Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (New York). In past years, we are told, vital statisticians have doubted his ability to hold his own under the increased concentration of members of his race in the cities. In fact, for years there seemed to be a marked tendency toward increase in the death-rate of urbanized negroes with an accompanying excess of deaths over births. This, some students contended, would lead eventually to the extinction of the city negro. But opinion has now taken a contrary turn:

"The plain facts for recent years are entirely opposed to this view, and this can best be seen from the mortality records of negroes insured in the Industrial Department of the Metropolitan Company. These negroes are, for the most part, urban dwellers in Southern as well as Northern communities.

"Life-tables show more fittingly than do other measures of mortality just what changes occur from time to time in the expected after-lifespan of population groups. In the two years, 1911–1912, the expected lifespan for colored male policy-holders at age ten was 41.32 years; in 1922, the expectation was 46.74 years, an increase of about 5½ years or 13.1 per cent. This broadening of the lifespan among negro males may be compared with an increase of 6.3 years or 13.8 per cent. for insured white males over the same period. Among negro females at age ten the expectation increased from 41.30 years in 1911–1912 to 46.07 years in 1922, which is a gain of about 5 years or 11.5 per cent. This is a decidedly better record than the increase of 3.8 years, or 7.5 per cent., for insured white females.

"These figures show what has happened to promote the general well-being of the American negro. When the lifespan of a people lengthens by as much as five years over a decade, it is indicative of far-reaching changes in conditions of life and labor.

"The northward migration of the race in recent years has probably not had any effect, adversely or otherwise, upon the mortality rate of this insured group. In 1922, 41 per cent. of the Company's business on negro lives was done in the South and Southwest, and while this figure is slightly less than that for former years, the change of residence has apparently not had any effect on the life-expectancy figures quoted above. The fact is, that North and South the condition of the urban negro has steadily improved and there is no indication that this tendency will slacken. While negro mortality is still much in excess of that among white persons, the gap between the rates for the two races is being closed. Tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria and other diseases which were responsible for excessive death-rates among negroes a decade ago are being brought under control. This is being accomplished by the organized public-health movement and by the negroes themselves. The most powerful factor of all, however, is the rise in the level of well-being for the negro, brought about by better economic conditions."

How to Test Concentration

1	17	25	41	7	47	22	50	3
36	60	73	12	69	30	62	53	80
23	48	79	65	78	76	72	46	16
61	77	40	32	2	56	42	24	37
68	51	9	75	15	52	49	33	8
38	10	63	70	29	66	4	57	13
5	11	58	18	55	45	26	43	31
14	27	34	6	21	39	59	19	28
20	44	74	67	71	64	35	54	81

On this chart point to each number in order from 1 to 81. Finishing within 12 minutes scores "excellent." From 12 to 16 minutes is "average." More than 16 minutes is a "poor" record.

Here is a Way to Test Your Clerical Ability

Af ( )
Bc ( )
Jd ( )
Bi ( )
Ii ( )
Jf ( )
Df ( )
Ej ( )
Ji ( )
Ch ( )
Ai ( )
Fj ( )

Jg ( )
Ig ( )
Ie ( )
Fg ( )
Di ( )
Cg ( )
Hj ( )
Bj ( )
Fj ( )
Dh ( )
Hi ( )
Ci ( )

If ( )
Ge ( )
Dc ( )
Eh ( )
Aj ( )
Ih ( )
Jj ( )
Dg ( )
Jh ( )
Gg ( )
Cf ( )
Bh ( )

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
D	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
E	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
F	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
G	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
H	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
I	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
J	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Opposite each of the combinations of letters above mark the number appearing in the corresponding row and column of the chart at the right. Thus the number for Af is 6. Work exactly three minutes. If you can mark down 25 numbers correctly in that time your score is " excellent." From 15 to 24 numbers in that time gives a rating of "average." Less than 15 marked down in three minutes gives a rating of "poor."

YOUR REAL JOB

NOT THE JOB AT which you happen to be working, but your real job—the one for which you are best fitted and in which you are likely to succeed. Is it the one you like best? Not necessarily. You may want to be a banker, but that does not mean that banking is your life work. There are ways of finding out what you can do best, and you ought to use those ways before you start out in a vocation. In an article entitled "Are You in the Right Job?" contributed to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York), Dr. Herbert A. Toops, research associate in Columbia University's Institute of Educational Research, describes some easy tests that any man or woman may apply, which will reveal clearly at least some of the aptitudes that should be considered in selecting one's life work. Writes Dr. Toops:

"The man in the wrong job need remain a problem no longer. Science has hit upon ways of determining the right job, or at least of making it possible for a man to avoid wasting time and effort on a job in which he is bound to fail.

"This new science is based on the theory that the principal cause of vocational misfits and consequent failures is the haphazard, headlong way in which men rush into a line of work without first determining their intellectual fitness for it. No man of meager physique and frail strength would think of embracing such a career as blacksmithing, say, or lumbering. Yet men without number whose intellectual equipment is average or less, seek to succeed in professions and occupations that require general intelligence of the highest sort or intellectual qualities of an extremely special sort. Again, men of high intelligence often undertake work whose simple intellectual demands never can engage their hearty interest.

"Early attempts to find for a man the job that suited him went not much further than inquiring what profession or trade interested him. This was better than forcing him into some distasteful occupation, but the limitations of such vocational selection are apparent. Many persons nowadays are interested in radio and automobiles and moving pictures. That obviously does not indicate that they should all be radio engineers, automobile manufacturers, or moving-picture producers.

"The new science of vocational selection is based on the principle that if a man says he is interested in a certain profession, whether he has had any experience at it or not, certainly he must have looked into it enough to be able to answer simple questions regarding it. If he can, he proves his interest to be more than superficial.

"If he is considering carpentry, for instance, a set of simple questions like these will test his interest:

1. What tool do you use to drive a nail?
2. What long tool do you use to smooth a rough board?
3. What size hole will a No. 8 auger bit make?
4. What does a '7' on a saw mean?
6. What tool is used to turn a bit in boring a hole?
6. What is the common name for a 20-penny nail?
7. What tool do you use to drive a chisel?

"But the amount of general intelligence one possesses determines more than any other single characteristic or any knowledge about a specific thing, what shall be his achievement in life. It is important that one should know whether he is above the average, about the average, or below the average of his fellows in intelligence. Vocational selection furnishes an exact index to the general intelligence of an individual by psychological tests, of which two are illustrated in this article."

But no one should consider, Dr. Toops warns us, that the results of a few tests are conclusive. At the very least a dozen, of varied types, should be taken before one can be reasonably certain that the results represent fairly his mind's capacity. Every corner of the mind must be probed if all its resources are to be revealed. He proceeds:

"A reading test is important in indicating academic capacity or ability to progress in any work requiring quick understanding of the written page, in the study of law, engineering, or journalism, for example.

"Get an encyclopedia. Select a paragraph at random and read it once. Then have some one read the same paragraph two or three times. Have him ask you questions about it. If he asks you regarding many facts that you did not observe or can not recall, you are a poor reader. The poor reader can not succeed in any profession depending on book-work.

"If the test shows you are a poor reader, and if you are still anxious to undertake such a career, get special coaching on how to read and study. *Learn your difficulties and then start to overcome them.* Text-books on how to read and how to study can be obtained at any public library.

"In order to attack the problem of what you can do, and how you can improve your abilities, take a complete mental inventory of yourself. This inventory should indicate your rating in each of these general tests:

"*Ability to read:* Indicating ability in book-work.

"*General intelligence:* Giving a general idea of ability to achieve success.

"*General mechanical ability:* Showing skill in manipulating things as against ideas.

"*General clerical ability:* Showing natural aptitude for general clerical work.

"*General selling ability:* Showing capacity for success in dealing with *people*. This is vital to a salesman, minister, or social worker. Consideration must be given also to the fact that diplomacy, rapid thinking, ability to 'give-and-take' gracefully, quick decision and the ability to accept criticism impersonally are indispensable concomitants.

"The tests I have mentioned furnish only the barest outline of the principles of the new science of vocational selection. They are sufficient, however, to reveal how the principles may be amplified and adjusted to fit almost any trade or profession.

"Changing jobs may sometimes be beneficial."

"A recent study of the biographies of men in 'Who's Who in America,' shows that one out of every five changed the field of his occupation at least once in early life.

"No matter what your job, it is not the right one if it offers you no chance for promotion, for gaining wider knowledge, for accumulating responsibilities, nor if it saps your physical, intellectual, or moral strength.

"These things you can determine for yourself. If you find you are not in the right job, do not be afraid to change. There is ample material in your nearest library to assist you in determining what that change should be."

RISKS OF WIRELESS

"CARELESSNESS AND IGNORANCE" are responsible for nearly all the accidents that occur in handling wireless apparatus, we are told in a recent report of the "Radio Hazards" Committee of the National Safety Council of Chicago. The quantity of such accidents is stated to be small, considering the great numbers of people who now own, erect, and use wireless sets, but for the guidance of amateurs the committee gives advice, of which the following abstract appears in *The Lancet* (London):

> "The handling of antenna wires after they have become charged by falling on or touching high voltage power and light wires (or by those wires falling on the aerials) has resulted in severe shock and death. The collapse of antenna masts due to improper or insufficient guying has led to such cases as well as to serious falls. An outdoor aerial is not necessary for efficient reception of radio messages. The use of an indoor aerial eliminates contact with outside power and light wires and the hazard of climbing to unfamiliar places. A lightning arrester, while not absolutely necessary, should be installed. Storage batteries have caused several accidents, due to the fact that, after charging, expelled oxygen and hydrogen gases (an explosive mixture) have come in contact with an open flame or have been ignited by crossed wires. Spilling or leaking of electrolyte (usually sulfuric acid) has ruined interior furniture and caused severe body burns.
>
> "There is ample current capacity in dry-cell batteries to produce a fatal shock, but ordinarily the voltage is not sufficient to force this fatal shock through the body. A good general rule for avoiding shock is to use one hand only and be sure the body is nowhere grounded. The sending station should preferably be located in a building of substantial construction, and should derive the current necessary for operation from a source other than the supply to the building for other purposes. The lead-in wire should be kept 5 inches away from all parts of the building. The same air space should be provided for all ground wires. Splices and joints in the antenna span and lead-in wires, unless made with approved clamps or splicing devices, should be soldered. All antennas and lead-in wires should be of copper or approved clad steel not smaller than No. 14 B. and S. gage. The lead-in wires should enter the building only through non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating bushings.
>
> "Generally speaking, fire insurance companies will not be affected adversely by the installation of radio receiving sets even with outdoor antennas. It is suggested, however, that those who wish to make certain of this point, call up their insurance broker, who will either give verbal consent to the addition or will issue a radio permit endorsement for the fire-insurance policy without charge or change in rate."

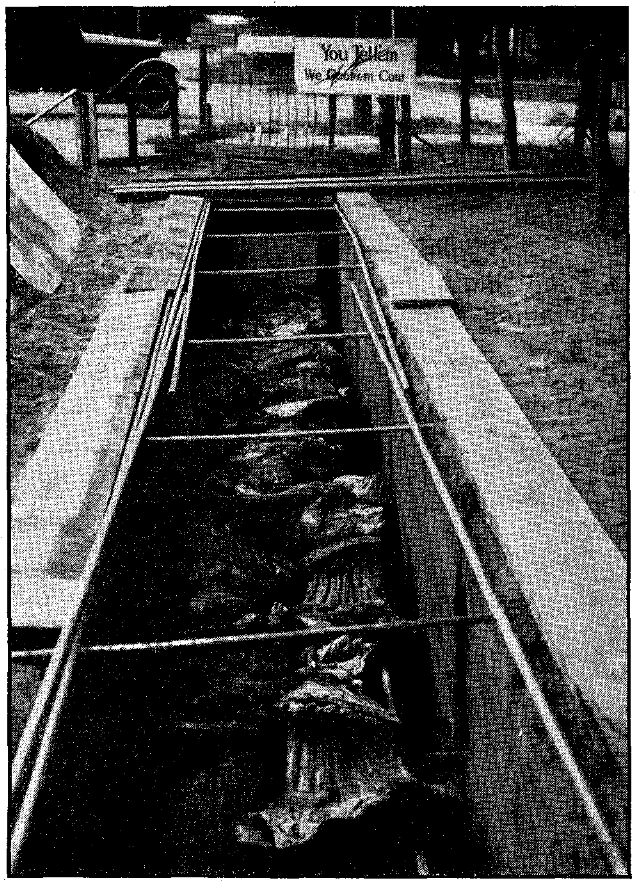
Inasmuch as the chief objection to the raising of an antenna in any neighborhood is the possible danger from lightning, and it is the first question asked by the radio fan's landlord, the experimental department of the American Radio Relay League, under the direction of Howard Mason, department editor of *QST*, and S. Kruse, technical editor, has started an investigation of this subject with a view to gathering exact information. Says *The Radio News Bulletin* (Hartford, Conn.):

> "To what extent is one's property and life endangered by the erection of an antenna with the commonly approved ground connection? Does an antenna actually attract lightning, and if so, will it also act as a protection to the house through the ground wire? How effective are the lightning arresters based on the experience of amateurs whose antennas have been hit by a bolt of electricity?
>
> "These are a few of the questions which the experimental department intends to solve for the benefit of all fans, regardless of whether their aerial is a single wire, used for receiving purposes only, or several wires designed for straight amateur transmission. The value of such an investigation is apparent when it is known that it is to be based on the testimony of scores of amateurs whose aerials have acted as a target for natural electricity.
>
> "Already the League is in receipt of a great many letters describing in detail the effects of lightning. In some instances the aerial, grounds connection, insulators and other antenna paraphernalia have been completely demolished, but in no case yet called to its attention has there been serious property damage or lives lost. The complete results are to be given in an early issue of *QST*."

AN ELECTRIC BARBECUE

A NEW AND UNUSUAL APPLICATION of electric heating was made recently when electrically barbecued beef was served to five thousand people at an annual round-up and celebration at Ephrata, Washington. We read in *The Electrical World* (New York):

> "Four steers weighing about two thousand pounds each were drest and prepared for the barbecue, and roasted in a large electrically heated pit, built especially for the occasion. The improvised oven was 32 feet long, 4 feet wide and 6 feet deep. Twelve heating elements, each of 3 kilowatts capacity, and consisting of about 150 feet of No. 14 iron wire, were placed one foot above the bottom of the pit. Sheet-iron heat deflectors were placed one foot above the heating elements, and a foot and a half above the deflectors were placed iron bars to hold the beef. Thermostatic control was provided to maintain an even heat in the pit. The meat was first roasted at a temperature of 550° for two hours. The heat was then reduced to 350° and maintained at this point for four hours. For the next six hours the temperature ranged from 250° to 300°. At midnight the meat had been roasting for twelve hours, and the temperature was then reduced to 200° and held there for twelve hours until the time of the barbecue. The success of the undertaking was due to H. I. Kelhm, district manager of the Washington Water Power Company at Ephrata, Washington, who originated the idea and supervised the electrical installation."



Courtesy of "The Electrical World" (New York)

TO FEED FIVE THOUSAND

Eight thousand pounds of beef roasting by electricity.

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

EDUCATION BY BOOK AND LIFE

"THE MOST INTERESTING and perhaps the most important experiment now going on in the whole range of American education"—is Antioch. The venerable President Emeritus of Harvard, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, is authority for the statement, and many eyes are thereby awakened to a hitherto unfamiliar word in education. Antioch is one of America's older colleges, being founded in 1853 by Horace Mann, and it is located at Yellow Springs, in southwestern Ohio. It has a president, Arthur E. Morgan, described by John Palmer Gavit in the New York *Evening Post* as "almost wholly self-educated." It is probably this trait which has gone to the making of his scheme called "the Antioch idea." "A new thing is being worked out there," writes Mr. Gavit, a "new spirit embodied, and those who go there must get the decoration and exuberance of their lives from within themselves. . . . The place is not, and let us hope never will be, for people who want nickel-plush surroundings." As its purpose is stated by President Morgan:

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"WE UNITE ALL ELEMENTS"

Says President Arthur E. Morgan, "of personal development, in a single co-ordinated program."

"In many of our technical schools almost the total attention of the student is directed to the development of technical understanding and skill. The technical graduate commonly lacks both the broad cultural education of the liberal college man and the practical judgment and adjustment to life of the self-made man. The liberal college graduate may have acquired a broad basis of culture, but lacks both the theory and practical mastery of any vocation. The self-made man makes his way in the world by having educated himself in the school of hard knocks, but he lacks both the theoretical mastery of the technically trained man and the broad cultural interests of the liberal college graduate. At Antioch we aim to unite all these elements of personal development in a single coordinated program."

Turning to Mr. Gavit's article for an introduction supplied by an outsider:

"The popular impression of Antioch—so far as there is any—is that it is a place where you learn a trade while going to college; where study is subordinated to and constantly interrupted by the necessity of earning your living, and where you can get in easily, tho you flunked the entrance examinations or otherwise failed to make good at some more difficult place.

"None of these things is true. Antioch is a college 'of liberal arts,' in all the usual senses of the term, and the standards of scholarship, as to curriculum, degree of hard mental application required, and achievement necessary for graduation, are in no essential inferior to those elsewhere. The work the student does in an outside job for regular current-rate wages—while it may and probably usually does help to pay his (or her) way, and may often result incidentally in his learning a trade, business, or profession in which he will go on afterwards—is pursued wholly for its value as a coherent and organic, indispensable part of his education, as vital a factor in his 'culture' as his 'book learning.' If anything, more so.

"It is anything but easy to get into Antioch College. It will be increasingly difficult. For the 250-odd places in this fall's entering class there were last spring, when I was there, several thousand inquiries and more than 500 formal applications. And they were being minutely sifted for the kind of men and women that Antioch wants. Careful selection of students at entrance is a cardinal feature of the choice. At no other college that I have seen is the standard so exacting. . . .

"Two distinctive things about Antioch College attract most attention. One is its half-and-half division of the student's time between 'book-learning' in the college itself, and a job—a job in the ordinary sense of the word, at regular, current-rate wages—outside, in the near-by city of Dayton, or one of the other neighboring communities; a few as far away as Cleveland, or even Philadelphia. The other is the fact that the full college course at Antioch takes six years instead of the four of the usual college routine. Exceptionally able and industrious students can finish in five.

"There is provision for a few 'full-time' students who do not take jobs and finish in four years; but this is rather deprecated and penalized by a higher tuition fee. Antioch believes that that sort of education, even under its own curriculum, is inadequate. It is the belief that after six years of the combination of 'cultural' study and 'cooperative' work, as they call it, the student will be substantially farther along in his life progress than he would be two years after graduation under the conventional four-year system."

Mr. Gavit, interpreting Antioch, protests that the system is not "vocational" in any narrow sense of the word; nor is it arranged so that a student may pay his way through college. Both ends are indeed subserved, but the primary purpose is "inherent and coherent in the vitals of the Antioch theory of what constitutes education —real culture." It works out in this manner:

"Each job is held ordinarily by two students, constituting a 'cooperating' pair, who jointly and severally contract to hold it for a year, including the summer vacation, which they divide between themselves. One works while the other studies in the college; the job is thus continuous. A feature of the system is the conference about the ins-and-outs of the job as the partners periodically exchange places. While on the job the students live where, after the fashion and at the expense that they can afford, as other workaday folks do; tho in Dayton, where the majority of the jobs are located, Antioch clubs have been established.

The jobs are found and assigned by the personnel department of the college, and there is no difficulty about finding them; employers are glad to have these intelligent serious-intentioned young people; two hundred more of them could be placed. And, obviously, the system enables the college to take care of twice as many students as it could if the whole student body were continuously at the college. . . .

"Modern education lays and will lay increasingly its stress upon *development through real activities*, upon experience as superior for educational purpose to instruction; upon living as a primary means to learning; upon doing as equal and complement to reading, talking and listening. The direct aim of Antioch College is to send forth roundly developed men and women with a running start in all the ensemble of life; trained not exclusively by reading of books and hearing the expounding of books, but also by first-hand experience with living, developed by what they have done and learned for themselves in the doing of it—in self-reliance, initiative, sound judgment, and the actual practise of responsibility in activities valuable for their own sake. . . .

"The outside jobs are of almost every conceivable kind, from farming to stenography, from common labor in a foundry to translating advertising matter from English into Chinese. Several students have organized and operated business enterprises of their own."

Antioch is a college of liberal arts primarily, and the curriculum contains all that may be found in the curriculum of any other college, but Mr. Gavit sees "a central difference, real, tho hard to define." Attempted:

"The student is regarded not as *having* a mind, but as *being* one—a unified personality. 'Intelligence' is not a separate and distinguishable organ or department of personality, which may be trained or developed at the expense of the rest. The person who has no manual deftness is to that extent defective *in intelligence.* The five senses and the expert manipulation of the body are not only important for the secondary uses of intelligence; they are the means by which intelligence is developed. Judgment, reflection, imagination, intuition, aspiration are sound and trustworthy only on the basis of accurate and experienced perception, and for perception the training of all the means of perception is indispensable.

"The truly educated person *sees what he looks at,* in all of its *nuances* and in all of its relationships. To do that he must not only have the instinct and the skill for empirical discovery and experience; he must have a broad background of general information, covering the whole area within the circle of human knowledge and concern. Nothing conceivable within the universe can be indifferent to him.

"The 'cultural' course at Antioch is constructed with that idea of education. It is not an array of detached 'subjects,' among which one may select hit-or-miss. It is an organically unified whole, from which nothing may be omitted without subtracting from the *minimum* essential for intelligent living in the world. All of it is normally required of every Antioch student."

The following is a general synopsis of courses:

"*Physical Science*—Brief courses in physics and chemistry; including a knowledge of the direction and scope of present-day research and development.

"*The Earth Sciences*—Astronomy, geology and paleontology; to give a general knowledge of the physical world, its setting in the visible universe, and the probable manner of its origin and development.

"*The Life Sciences*—Biology: study of the development of plant and animal life, of the structure and functioning of living matter; of the processes of evolution and the laws of heredity and reproduction.

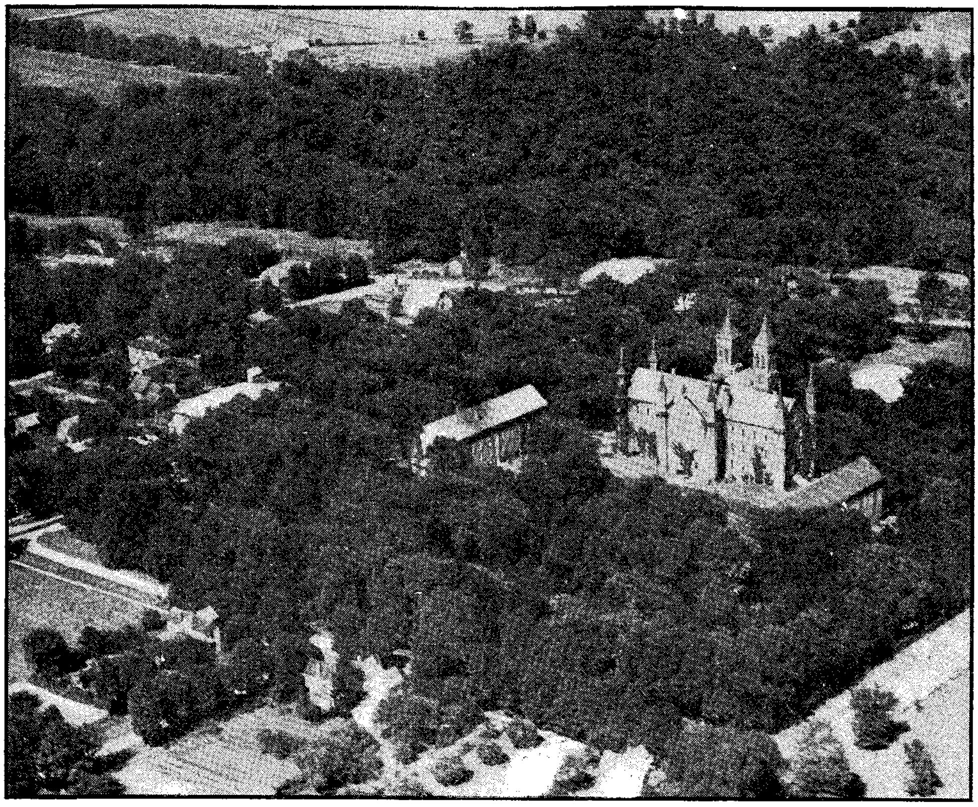
"*The Social Sciences*—Outlines of anthropology, economic and political geography, history, and economics. The story of human development and the forces that have determined the course of human history; for the light it throws upon the present and the future.

"*The Mental Sciences*—Outline courses in mathematics, philosophy, and psychology; to acquaint the student with the laws governing the operations of his own mind and those of his fellow creatures, acting singly or in groups.

"*Literature*—Introducing the student to the great treasuries of written wisdom, vision and aspiration; the finest expressions of the great spirits of the past; especially 'to leave the student with a life-long appetite for good reading; not, as formal courses about literature sometimes do, with a feeling of relief that the necessity for reading is past.' English composition is not given as a separate subject; training in writing and speaking is a part of every course.

"*Autonomous Courses*—There is ample provision for advanced work, under the guidance of qualified members of the faculty and outside specialists, in both cultural and technical fields, by students who have demonstrated exceptional capacity, singly or in groups.

"*Modern Languages and the Classics*—'A survey of the sad results of the teaching of modern languages in American colleges,' says the *Antioch Plan,* 'has led Antioch for the present at least to make their study elective.' Facilities are, however, afforded for the study of French and German, Latin and Greek.



NO NICKEL-PLUSH SURROUNDINGS HERE

Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, where a new experiment in education is being worked out.

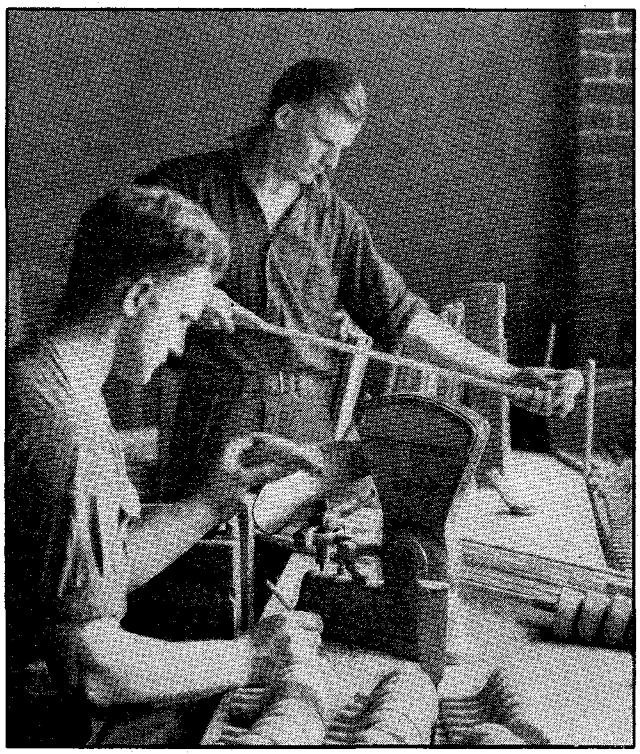
"There are no separate courses in ethics, moral science or religion. 'Only by contact with worth-while men and women can fine purposes be inspired'; it is hoped that the dominant result of the whole college program will be 'a clarification and definition of life purposes and the development of social and moral responsibility and human dignity.'"

At Antioch, says Ellery Sedgwick of *The Atlantic Monthly,* "brighter than elsewhere burns the idea of restoring the old American spirit of the independence of the individual. Here is a true rebirth of ancient Yankee ideals of initiative, self-confidence and sound sense." Even *The Harvard Alumni Bulletin* has admitted that, given adequate support, Antioch "will undoubtedly so far succeed as to teach every college in the country something of new possibilities in education." In a pamphlet issued by the National City Bank the Antioch scheme is praised in comparison with the ordinary business college, two of whose inherent weaknesses are thus indicated:

"First, schoolroom teaching of business methods leaves out of consideration many practical factors. It does not train one to judge men's motives, to resist the dictates of overenthusiasm, to hold one's own against aggressive and skilful salesmanship, to estimate the indefinite and unforeseen factors in situations. Such qualities are developed primarily by experience. The second criticism, which applies to undergraduate schools of business, is that the student so concentrates his attention upon business principles that he fails to get a liberal education, and on graduating has a narrow outlook. A few years later the liberal college man frequently runs ahead of him in business."

THE EASTMAN MUSICAL EXPERIMENT

THE ROCHESTER EXPERIMENT IN MUSIC is declared likely to teach this country more about music as a vital force in life and not a luxury supported by a few millionaires than any effort that has preceded it. Just now it is too early to decide what may come of it, perhaps, but after our amazed gratification over its lavish material equipment, it is interesting to get the impression made on an intelligent outsider like Mr. H. C. Colles, the music critic of the London *Times*, who is serving a sabbatical absence from his own paper by writing for the New York *Times*. He finds, so he says, "a special fascination in watching the beginnings of a brave enterprise," such as this in Rochester. Beginning with the founder, Mr. Eastman, he says he "expected to find a Veit Pogner and found a Hans Sachs." These are figures in Wagner's Meistersingers, Pogner the muddle-headed man of wealth, and Hans Sachs the man of foresight, who discerns the pitfalls and welcomes the new music when it comes. Mr. Eastman has Pogner's generosity, but Hans Sachs's caution. He has provided the setting, but much responsibility is laid on the people of Rochester, too:



WEIGHING GOLF CLUBS

Two students of Antioch who exemplify the dual principle of education obtaining in this Ohio institution.

> "The idea is that the supply of music should be a little in advance of the demand for it, but that its continuance should be dependent on the demand which it is able to create. The first question to be decided is whether about 1 per cent. of the entire population of the city has sufficient taste for orchestral music to resort periodically to the Eastman Theater for these concerts, in the same way that they already go there for its moving pictures and its concerts of famous singers and other artists.
>
> "It is in placing this question foremost in his campaign and quietly awaiting the answer that Mr. Eastman shows his kinship with the Hans Sachs type of mind. 'So lasst das Volk auch Richter sein,' exclaimed Sachs when Pogner's prodigality of gifts seemed to be producing immediate confusion, and the suggestion provoked scorn and derision on the part of Beckmesser and his fellow-academics. Ridiculous to make the folk the judges in such a matter! One can imagine that being said to Mr. Eastman as it was said to Sachs, and no doubt it would be quite easy for him to scour America and Europe for the finest players and the most commanding of orchestral field marshals, and install there in a very little time an orchestra which could vie with the best to be found anywhere, an orchestra which would play to a handful of admiring connoisseurs surrounded by a vast expanse of empty seats. But that would be to burk the all-important question of creating a musical life in the community.
>
> "On the other hand, to place there an orchestra capable of beginning with such virile performances of Brahms and Dvořák, Wagner and Debussy, as Mr. Eugene Goossens and his men achieved in their first concert, and make its life dependent on the support of the community, is to issue a challenge which the people apparently will not be slow to take up. If they want the best, they can have it, but they must show their want of it."

The next point taken up by Mr. Colles touches the musical returns produced by the 1,600 students so lavishly provided for by this endowment. We pass over the fact that here students may have instruction from the best masters in any branch of vocal and instrumental music. Mr. Colles also looks ahead:

> "Looking at the matter from the severely practical point of view, the first essential is evidently to discover what lines of musical employment can be opened up for the large numbers of young artists who are turned out fully equipped from such a school as this. England provides something of a warning in this respect. About thirty years ago a new enthusiasm there for musical education led to the establishment of various schools of which the Royal College of Music in London was the chief, and an excellent course of education enhanced by the founding of valuable scholarships was begun, with the result that the training of musicians in England has in recent years far exceeded the opportunities for their employment. The policy has produced a serious economic difficulty. In America the opportunities are already much wider and seem likely to increase, but even here on the concert platforms of New York it appears that the unwanted performer is not altogether an unknown quantity."

THE FURORE OVER DUSE

WHEN DUSE CAME TO NEW YORK thirty years ago, in the plenitude of her power as an artist, she played to many empty seats. Now she describes herself as "a tired old woman," and thousands storm the Metropolitan Opera House to hear her swan song. On her first tour she played the Bernhardt repertory at the old Fifth Avenue Theater; the judicious saw and appreciated her, the crowd thought nothing about her. Ten years later she came again, this time mainly with the D'Annunzio plays, and her vogue had increased, so that the Metropolitan Opera House was taken for a performance of Sudermann's "Magda." Now she returns to us again at the age of sixty-five, and the magic of her legend brings forth a house that fills its every part. Estimated by the dollar test, it was as great a night as was ever experienced in the American theater. The box-office held $30,000; fashion was there to be seen; Duse's compatriots were there to do homage to their great country-woman—"the greatest actress in the world to-day." The curious who could pay the advanced price were there to see what they should see. She appeared in Ibsen's "The Lady from the Sea," translated into Italian, and the critics found themselves confronted with almost the greatest challenge of their career. Viewing a European artist, acknowledged the greatest of her time; hearing an unknown tongue; and witnessing a play of dubious sympathetic appeal, their only recourse was to a deadly honesty. In reviewing her history, particularly on the American stage, they are often at odds with facts. Even Mr. Metcalfe of *The Wall Street Journal*, a veteran, forgets her second visit to us. But he puts the recent brilliant event in an interesting setting:

> "As a tribute to a celebrated artist the greeting New York gave to Signora Eleanora Duse on the occasion of her appearance in Ibsen's 'The Lady from the Sea' was an important event in the theatrical, society and Italian circles of the city. Not since the farewell of Charlotte Cushman has an actress in her declining years been accorded in America such acclaim. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt never concentrated an expression of her wide popularity into one such event. There was no great American commemoration of the retirement of Miss Ellen Terry. Ristori's final tour in America was far from being a triumphal or notable progress, and she passed from sight with small notice. To neither

Modjeska nor Janauschek was granted such recognition of a culminated career.

"The event at the Metropolitan partook of the nature of both a greeting and a farewell. It is more than thirty years since Signora Duse's first appearance in America, where she had been practically unheard of by our public up to that time. In her long absence since, she has gained international fame as one of the greatest of emotional actresses of our period. In the nature of things it is not likely that she will ever repeat her present tour. Fragile in physique, she is even now limited to infrequent performances, during the present engagement only two a week, and those in the afternoon. It was only with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Gest secured her consent to come here at all.

"These were the considerations which were largely responsible for bringing to the Metropolitan Opera House an audience which filled it to its capacity, and might have doubled that attendance if all those who wished to be present could have obtained seats. Remarkable stories are told of the prices that were offered for tickets after the house had been sold out. The social importance of the occasion and the brilliancy of the house were increased through the sale of some of the seats for the benefit of a fashionable charity."

In our issue for July 14, we recorded her appearance in London in the same Ibsen piece. She was not there forced to contend with such an immense auditorium. Mr. Metcalfe continues:

"The impersonation by Signora Duse was not one to arouse enthusiasm. It is a character study too refined to be appreciated in a theater of such magnificent distances. The neuroses and psychoses of a woman are not easy of understanding in close contact; the strongest opera-glass and most acute hearing could not determine the value of their dramatic representation on the stage of the Metropolitan, even by a Duse. Her voice was delightfully clear, and the years do not seem to have impaired its music. She has lost none of her grace of pose and gesture. It may have been imagination, but even in the unfavorable circumstances she seemed to project what is called personal magnetism into that vast auditorium. It was a disappointment to see so little of her emotional power, but the sight of her frail form excused the choice of such a colorless rôle as that of *Ellida* for this representation. Her later repertory will give opportunity for a better study of her present abilities."

Mr. Hammond of *The Tribune* mingles his emotion with some bitter memories:

"Most of us were present at the Metropolitan last evening in rapt approval of Duse and her magic art, giving her hosannahs that were as sincere as any ever uttered in a theater. Yet years ago, when she was in her prime, our attitude was negligent; and we recall an occasion when we were one of twenty-eight persons who saw her play *Francesca*."

Mr. Oliver Sayler in the same paper has a pertinent comment on the point:

"The story of that first engagement at the old Fifth Avenue Theater had better be left untold, for, altho the youthful visitor won critical acclaim, her audiences were scant. We had not yet learned to think in terms of a world theater that knows no bounds of language. I doubt whether we really learned to do so until within the last two or three years, since a war of worlds compelled us to think and feel and see in terms other than of ourselves. Perhaps it is just as well that Duse's return has been deferred so long! We at last are ready for her before it is too late for her to be still ready and potent for us."

We can not omit giving our readers a taste of the naive bewilderment of Mr. Broun of *The World:*

"In the sixth row on the aisle sat a young man who was having a most unhappy time. His emotions would be of no consequence whatsoever except that it is his job to write this particular review. It is impossible for him to look into the hearts of the cheering audience round about him and describe just what it was which moved them so mightily. Whatever it may have been, it was not in him. Yes, he found Duse beautiful. Her gestures seemed to him eloquent and free, with the exception of a few which traveled a little too far above the shoulder to suit his personal taste.

"The voice, tho generally muted, has infinite variety and at moments a fine flare. Indeed, the young man can truthfully report that Duse seemed to him one of the most finished and expert of stage technicians. And then he must add in the interests of truthfulness that under the conditions which obtained last night, he found the performance generally tiresome.

"This is not intended to be a bold defiance to established taste. The young man is conscious of the fact that he is on the defensive. His case may be helped by the obvious fact that the Metropolitan is many sizes too large for drama. Also, he may bring forward as an extenuating circumstance the fact that 'The Lady from the Sea' is cumbersome with symbolism too pat by half. Of all the plays of Ibsen, it has aged the most.

"Again, the wall which reared itself up between the young man in the sixth row and the player on the stage may have been because of the alien tongue. When the Russians played, this difficulty of language did not bother the reviewer in the least. But he finds that of all the languages of which he is ignorant Italian is by far the most difficult for him to understand. It was not that he did not detect a word here and there. 'Sea' was quite simple and so was 'yes' after an act or so, but only infrequently did the sound of the words convey to him accurately and beyond question the emotion of the player. Once in the second act he traveled with Duse for an entire scene. At this point she did make him understand that she was a woman haunted by a close-dwelling fear. But after four or five minutes the spell snapt and the wall was up again.

"The thing which disturbs the reviewer most is the fact that there was one player in the company who excited him mightily, and this player was not Duse but Memo Benassi, the actor who played the *Stranger*. Upon his entrance in the third act the play suddenly took on a vitality which it had not possest before. A big and vibrant voice boomed out above the shrewd and muted music of the great star to whom the evening belonged. Passion came upon the stage of the Metropolitan, and until then the reviewer had not found it. He does not doubt that it was in the heart and voice of Duse, but it was not keyed to the wave-length of the young man in the sixth row."

GIVING HER GREETING AND FAREWELL

Eleanora Duse, now calling herself a "tired old woman," is drawing unheard-of houses to witness her delicate art.

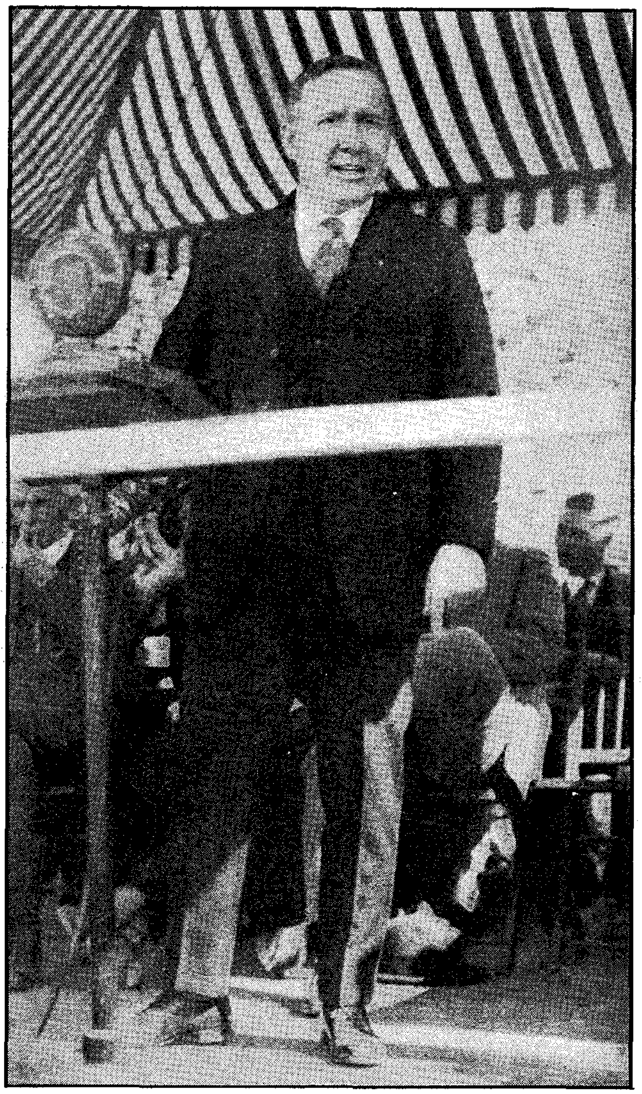
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE KLAN'S CHALLENGE AND THE REPLY

FROM A MOROCCO-BOUND CASE the Imperial Wizard of the "Invisible Empire" drew the other day a challenge to the assimilability and patriotism of American Catholics, Jews and negroes which they have officially accepted. It was the first blast of the Klan, we are told, the first detailed statement by the Kloncilium of what the masked organization stands for, a pronouncement in which Jews, Roman and Greek Catholics and negroes are grouped together and described as being incapable, because of religious and racial hindrance, of attaining the "100 per cent. American standard," and of measuring up to "the Anglo-Saxon standard of patriotism."

The rally before which Imperial Wizard Hiram W. Evans's address was delivered is described as the Klan's biggest effort. Knights, Klokards, Klabees, Cyclops, Grand Dragons and others of the organization, numbering 75,000 and representing five Southwestern States, assembled at Dallas, Texas, and made that city the temporary capital of the "Invisible Empire." In a dispatch written on the night of the big demonstration, L. C. Speers, correspondent of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, says "more Klansmen than ever before assembled at one time in any part of the South are to-night in Dallas."

Himself lauded as "about the most 100 per cent. American of all the 100 per cent. Americans in the United States," the Imperial Wizard read out from American nationality all who can not conform to Klan standards. "Without being unkind or unjust," runs his speech, "this problem of the melting-pot is made many times more difficult by the reason of the fact that we already have at least three powerful and numerous elements that do now, and forever will, defy every fundamental requirement of assimilation. They can not be merged because of insurmountable social, racial and religious barriers. They will always stand apart from our own people."



Wide World photograph

IS HE "THE MOST 100 PER CENT. AMERICAN"?

Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans, of the "Invisible Empire," who says Jews, Catholics and negroes "do now, and forever will, defy every fundamental requirement of assimilation."

"First, there is the negro, ten and a half million in number, about a tenth of the whole population. They have not, they can not, attain the Anglo-Saxon level. Both biology and anthropology prove it, and the experience of centuries confirms that conclusion. The low mentality of savage ancestors, of jungle environment, is inherent in the blood-stream of the colored race in America. No new environment can more than superficially overcome this age-old hereditary handicap."

Another "absolutely unblendable element," continues Dr. Evans, is the Jews, for:

"They are a people apart from all other peoples. They always will be. On the one side are their religious ceremonies, their social customs, their aversion to the Gentile, all as inflexible as fate; on the other, a racial and religious antipathy, unrelenting and unabating since the Cross of Calvary. This should not be; it is.

"Not only because of the forbidden intermarriage, but also in an actual sense, is the Jew unmergable. By every patriotic test, he is an alien and unassimilable. Not in a thousand years of continuous residence would he form basic attachments comparable to those the older type of immigrant would form within a year. The evil influence of persecutions is upon him. It is as tho he was here to-day and might be forced to flee to-morrow. He does not tie himself to the land. Jews owning farms are almost negligible; and it is largely only the Hebrew bankers and long-established merchants that have their own homes."

Turning his guns next on the Catholics, the Klan chief asserts that they form an element "whose assimilation is impossible without the gravest danger to our institutions," since "no nation can long endure that permits a higher temporal allegiance than to its own government." A divided allegiance, it is asserted, "is the deadliest, most menacing, of national dangers," and

"The hierarchies of Roman and Greek Catholicism violate that principle. They demand, and increasingly seek to exercise, dominion outside the spiritual. To them the Presidency at Washington is subordinate to the priesthood in Rome. The parochial school alone is sufficient proof of a divided allegiance, a separatist instinct. They demand that our future citizens be trained not in public schools but under the control and influence of a priesthood that teaches supreme loyalty to a religious oligarchy that is not even of American domicile.

"I make no attempt to show cause and effect. In this connection you may make your own deductions. But do you realize, my friends, that the illiteracy of Europe is practically confined to Catholic countries?"

Taking first the comment of the press, all this is "old stuff," asserts the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, in sternly deprecating the Klan attitude. "It is not supported by the records." All that is necessary to refute this and all other assumptions of the Imperial Wizard is to review such a division as the Rainbow. Here "we shall find in the line Jews, Catholics, Protestants, colored folks, and representatives in their blood lines of all races and creeds. As we review this record we shall find rabbis, priests and preachers ministering to wounded soldiers regardless of race or creed." The whole demonstration of the Klan, runs a vehement declaration from the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, "reveals gross ignorance of the vital principles of the Government, a strange hostility to the brotherhood of man, a profound indifference to human rights, and an utter contempt for liberty of conscience and the free exercise of religious rights." However, it is perhaps for the best that the Imperial Wizard made this address, remarks the Albany *Evening Journal*. Heretofore Klansmen have denied the accusation that the aim of the Klan is to create dissension; but now it seems that it is those within the Klan, not those against whom the Kloncilium's tirade is directed, who "defy every fundamental requirement of assimilation." The address shows them to be "secessionists from Americanism." The Albany *Knickerbocker Press* agrees that it is well the Imperial Wizard speaks so frankly, for "as soon as all Americans thoroughly understand what is under the cowardly hood and nightie, the Klan will have even less influence in American affairs than it has to-day." Nothing, avers the New York *Times*, "could in reality be more un-American than the unthinking and ferocious intolerance which the Ku Klux Klan is at present making one of its cardinal doctrines."

Similar press comment might be quoted *ad libitum*. But let us see what the "unassimilables" have to say for themselves.

"What Majordomo Evans said," comments *The American Hebrew* (New York), "merely restated the stale and specious anti-Semitic distortions and libels, to scotch and dispel which every Jew in America must be upstanding and alert for the sake of America." What greater patriotic response has there been, it is asked, than that of American Jews during the war? "Constituting but 3 per cent. of the population, American Jews contributed nearly 5 per cent. of the nation's armed forces." Of this number, we are told, 20 per cent. were volunteers and 16 per cent. were either killed or wounded. "What other group of Americans citizens can point to more eager service, more willing devotion and sacrifice in the nation's crisis?" Blame for the detachment of the Jew is laid to the ostracism practised by the Christians in "clubs, hotels, apartments, summer and winter resorts." Christlessness, we are told, "is setting afire and keeping ablaze racial antipathies, national antagonisms, religious hatreds." On the other hand, "who shall say if the spiritual future of the world may not, after all, lie fallow in Judaism; and that so long as Jews cling to their Judaism mankind may still cleave to its hopes of ultimate brotherhood in an ennobled humanity redeemed from malice and exalted in righteousness?" To Louis Marshall, prominent New York lawyer, as he is quoted in *The World*, the "patriotism" of the Klan "sounds suspiciously like treason to the Republic," since, apparently, it seeks to "impose a religious test, to establish the Protestant religion, to prohibit the free exercise of any other religion, to abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, to deny to those within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws, and to nullify the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Amendments."

There is now no further question as to the Klan's intolerance of negroes, Jews and Catholics, asserts Father John J. Burke, General Secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Father Burke's statement, carried in the news dispatches, may be considered the official Roman Catholic reply to the Imperial Wizard's charges. Says Father Burke of the Klansman:

> "Evans states that to the Catholic Hierarchy of the United States the President of the United States is subordinate to the priesthood at Rome; that the parochial schools of the country are a proof of 'divided' allegiance on the part of Catholics. He offers no proof of these statements. He can not offer proof. They are deliberate, malicious misstatements, refuted completely, if refutation were needed, by the official declaration of the American bishops on America's entrance into the war; by the thousands of Catholic dead buried overseas; by the fact that the first American officer killed was educated in a Catholic school and the last American officer killed was a Catholic priest.
>
> "The Klan, through its official representative, sets at naught the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of every State in the Union. According to the Klan, the foundation on which our country is built, religious and racial tolerance, can not endure.
>
> "Dr. Evans's statement has made the issue clean-cut. It is for Americans to decide whether they will stand with their country or with the Klan."

Against the negro Dr. Evans "spoke out of the fulness of his ignorance, not to say like an ass," replies James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Imperial Wizard is evidently unaware, says the negro representative, that language used by the Roman aristocrats and demagogs about his own ancestors was very similar to that which he now uses against the negro. "There is no science by which it can be proved that the negro or any other of the so-called backward races has not the potential powers to reach the highest development." As this representative looks at his race,

> "The American negro has made liars and fools out of all these pseudo scientists, and he will continue to do so. There is every reason to believe that the negro can and will rise to the highest level that American citizenship demands. Mr. Evans declares that 'the experience of centuries confirms the conclusion' that he can not do this. I declare that the experience of the last half century demonstrates absolutely that he can.
>
> "When it is remembered that only fifty-six years ago at emancipation from the slavery which had lasted more than two centuries the race was practically penniless, homeless and illiterate, and has had to meet almost insuperable obstacles, the progress which it has made economically, socially, educationally, is little short of amazing; and there are no signs that the race has reached the limits of its possibilities for development.
>
> "To say the least, of this much I am sure—most of the negroes in the United States have already passed the level, intellectually and morally, of most of the Anglo-Saxon morons that make up the Ku Klux Klan."

"THE MOST USEFUL PERSON IN THE WORLD"—When you drop a ten-dollar bill or a ten-cent piece in the collection being taken up for missions, you sometimes wonder where the money goes, whether the missionaries are worthy of their hire. To the average layman the "ambassador to the heathen" is a little known character in the world drama. Occasionally his name crops up in the current news; generally it appears only in the reports sent back to the boards. Yet a writer in a recent New York paper makes "no bones of saying that the Christian missionary is about the most useful person in the world." His article, comments the New York *Christian Advocate*, shows signs that his point of view is not that of the ordinary churchgoer and giver to missions. But "somewhere, somehow, he has gotten near enough to the missionary to size him up, to measure his motive and to understand what he is about." *The Advocate* thus gives the pith of this layman's view of the missionary:

> "He is the one figure that gives me the most hope for the world's future.
>
> "The motive that actuates him is the only one I find in the multitude of human motives that gives promise of the eventual peaceable organization of the world.
>
> "There are plenty of heroes who are ready to fight and die for Americans, or Frenchmen, or Irish, or Bulgarians, many noble Jews who wish to help Jews, Catholics who want to be of use to Catholics, Methodists full of charity to Methodists, Whites who are for the Whites, and Blacks who are for the Blacks, and all that sort of thing. But I know of but one group who are for human beings just because they are human beings.
>
> "These are the missionaries.
>
> "The missionary idea has had about as hard sledding as falls

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to the lot of most great ideas. It was ridiculed most unmercifully at its birth. . . .

"Every supercilious writer, from Dickens down to the man who wrote the latest, most cynical and septic play, 'Rain,' which for a long season just recently has enjoyed the approval of the critics and the hee-haws of the mob, has held up to ridicule the missionary idea.

"All that these smart ones can see in it is an attempt of one set of fanatics to impose their opinions upon another set. . . .

"But the missionaries as a rule are working away at the same task in which Jesus seemed to be engaged.

"For they are healing the sick, teaching the ignorant, training the little children, and steadily spreading through the dark places of the earth those fundamental principles of decency, humanity, kindness, honesty and courage upon which civilization rests.

"Best of all, they are planting everywhere the only idea upon which any practical internationalism can ever be founded, the only thought upon which humanity can ever be organized."

DENOMINATIONAL "TOMMYROT"

TO CONSIDER THE DIVISIONS of Christianity as a requirement of human need and as inherent in the Gospel is unutterable folly in the one case, and closely bordering on blasphemy in the other, insists a denominational journal which has recently been devoting its efforts to promote Christian unity. The tale of needless waste and inefficiency, of intolerance and persecution, and of unchristian conduct generally is put forward as an argument against the theory that division is an inherent and unavoidable feature of the Gospel. And for the Church to act on such a theory, proceeds *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian), "is to indict either the good-will of Christ or his competency to construct a gospel broad enough and plastic enough to include all his followers in one fellowship." Nor is denominational division a necessity of human nature, tho "more pure tommyrot" is being expended on this theory than on "any other one theme in the Church." For instance,

"To suppose that God made folks so that some of them had to be Methodists and some Presbyterian and some Lutherans and some Christians, and so on *ad infinitum*, is so ridiculous that it has no place in the sane thinking of men—outside of their theological delusions!

"The argument that denominations are necessary in order that different temperaments and types of folks may each find their own kind of place to worship is little less than an insult to one's powers of observation. For all one needs to do is to look about him to find every type and every temperament under heaven in practically every denomination he knows. There is just as great a variety of folks in one denomination as in another —and far more difference between the theological views of members of the same denomination than there is between that of the kindred groups in the various denominations."

What is more, argues the *Herald*, there is no practical discernible difference between the local churches of the different denominations—except, of course, freak denominations. You could pass from one church to another and never know, we are told, what was the denomination of either. Again,

"Neither by the type or temperament of folks, the kind of audience or sermon, could any stranger decide the denomination *in the vast majority of local churches to-day*. And it is humiliating self-deception or shameful hypocrisy for any one to pretend that our various denominations are each ministering to a distinct type or temperament of human nature. God did not make embryo Methodists and Presbyterians and Christians, et cetera. Babies are born as susceptible of being trained for any one denomination as for any other—as every preacher preaches when he is in his sanest moments and pleading for Sunday-school work instead of defending denominationalism. There is not a thing in all of Christ's teaching that indicates that denominational division is necessary either to present his Gospel or to satisfy human nature—and it is high time that an end be put forever to these age-worn delusions. Apologists for denominationalism must be made plainly to understand that these fallacies with which they have justified division in the Church can no longer have any place in honest and careful thinking."

THE READABLENESS OF THE BIBLE

BIBLE-READING HAS BEEN HEDGED ABOUT with so many explanations and methods of approach, with all their paraphernalia of questions and answers, concerning, perhaps, the number of times a prophet dined, complains a layman, that the average person shies from it as he would from a barbed-wire entanglement. A fairly intelligent man, able to read and support his family in comparative ease, can have ten counted over him so easily after being the victim of one of the processes, writes Thomas L. Masson in *The Christian Herald*, "that you couldn't induce him to read the Bible again without a mandamus." Of course, if the experts had their way, they might in due time produce a body of standardized Bible-readers who would know, after one perusal, how many prophets true and false there were in Israel, and the number of times Elijah dined in a given period. But "the main difficulty at present is that human life is short, and Bible-reading has not been made compulsory," a fact of which a large number of people are taking advantage. Yet the former literary and managing editor of *Life* believes that the Bible is not only readable, but can be made readable for great numbers of people, if they can rid themselves of systems and all the things that have been written in its favor. He knows this because "like the unlettered sailor who, when he was asked how he knew the world was round, replied that he had been round it." One day Mr. Masson became "reckless," and began to read the Bible for pleasure, with the result that he discovered that it has "several good points, which should appeal to practical and ignorant people like me." These points are:

"It is the most economical book in the world, for it renders all other books superfluous.

"You can get it in almost any size you want. It comes so small it will fit into a waistcoat pocket. If you want something to carry around for exercise, it comes up to ten or fifteen pounds.

"So far as I have been able to discover, there isn't a single word in it that you can not understand as soon as you look at it.

"You don't have to read it through. You can pick it up anywhere.

"Any part of it gets better every time you read it."

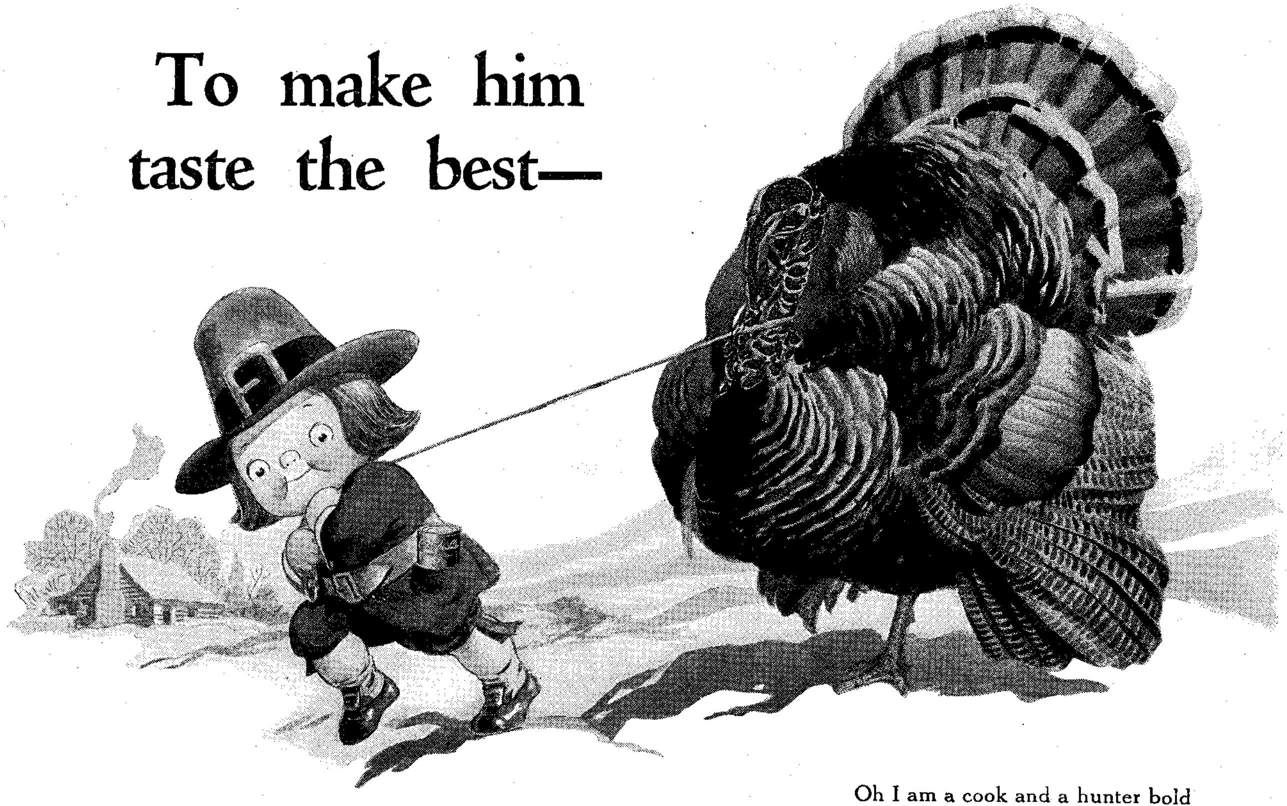
The principal discovery made by Mr. Masson was that the only way to read the Bible is without any system. So, he continues,

"When I found I could read the Bible according to my own lights, I found I had an occupation that created more new values for me than anything I had ever tried. Perhaps the principal difficulty one meets in reading it at first is the fact that it is so closely written. A modern writer (just as I am doing now, shame on me) is always at some pains to explain his idea. He tries, just as they do in the movies, to make it as easy as he can for the reader. This is, of course, due to competition, the one who succeeds in making it easiest or most obvious for the reader being the one who has the greatest number of readers. That is why Harold Bell Wright has more readers (at present) than Henry James. But the Bible is not competing with any other book. It is the bed-rock foundation of all our literature and, therefore, if you want to know anything, the Bible is where you must go to find it. It contains all the latest news. No newspaper man, no sage or scientist, no philosopher or statesman has ever been able to get up early enough in the morning to get ahead of the Bible. Being so compactly written, without a superfluous word, no word in it can therefore be overlooked, and that is why it must be read without any ambition, that is, any thought that one may acquire a reputation as an authority for having read it: and that is why it can never be read by any method or system. It is too big for systems, it comprehends man himself and all his thoughts. It is, in reality, a great gallery of superb human portraits.

"I might say this in conclusion, however, without perhaps invalidating my resolve not to give any advice about how the Bible should be read. I get great personal comfort out of a Bible dictionary and a map, altho I never use these props until I get so nervous and excited about something I have read that I am driven to it."

SOUP MAKES THE WHOLE MEAL TASTE BETTER

To make him taste the best—

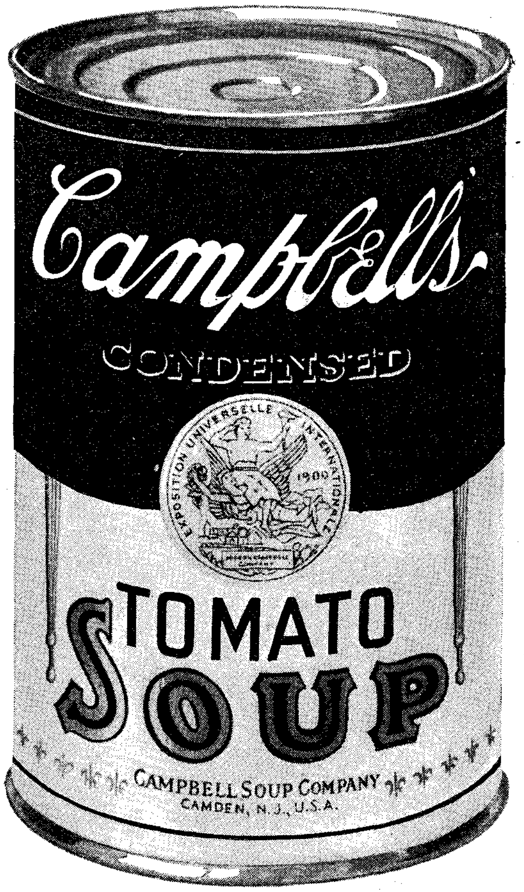


Oh I am a cook and a hunter bold
And my feast is now complete
For your appetite, here's a vision bright
With Campbell's first to eat!

The great national bird is worthy of a royal introduction. Let your appetite fairly sparkle at this Thanksgiving feast. Touch it off to an eager start with fragrant and delicious spoonfuls of Campbell's Tomato Soup, served piping hot. They will give a happy glow to the whole dinner—add new zest to every dish on the table.

Cream of Tomato à la Campbell's

What is there so tasty and appetizing as the puree of rich tomato juices blended with golden butter and seasoned by Campbell's master-chefs? For this is sheer perfection in soup. Or cream it (after the simple directions on the label) and you have a delightful variation which makes you appreciate once more that Campbell's Tomato is the king of soups!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1900
TOMATO
SOUP
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.

21 kinds **12 cents a can**

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

MR. D. H. LAWRENCE'S "Birds, Beasts and Flowers" (Thomas Seltzer) deals poetically, mystically with nature. In subtle ways he delivers shrewd thrusts like the one with which he finishes off this poem:

CYPRESSES

By D. H. Lawrence

Tuscan cypresses,
What is it?

Folded in like a dark thought
For which the language is lost,
Tuscan cypresses,
Is there a great secret?
Are our words no good?

The undeliverable secret,
Dead with a dead race and a dead speech, and yet
Darkly monumental in you,
Etruscan cypresses.

Ah, how I admire your fidelity,
Dark cypresses.

Is it the secret of the long-nosed Etruscans?
The long-nosed, sensitive-footed, subtly-smiling
 Etruscans
Who made so little noise outside the cypress
 groves?
Among the sinuous, flame-tall cypresses
That swayed their length of darkness all around
Etruscan-dusky, wavering men of old Etruria:
Naked except for fanciful long shoes,
Going with insidious, half-smiling quietness
And some of Africa's imperturbable sang-froid
About a forgotten business.

What business, then?
Nay, tongues are dead, and words are hollow as
 hollow seed-pods,
Having shed their sound and finished all their
 echoing
Etruscan syllables,
That had the telling.

Yet more I see you darkly concentrate,
Tuscan cypresses,
On one old thought:
On one old slim imperishable thought, while you
 remain
Etruscan cypresses;
Dusky, slim marrow-thought of slender, flickering
 men of Etruria,
Whom Rome called vicious.

They say the fit survive;
But I invoke the spirits of the lost.
Those that have not survived, the darkly lost,
To bring their meaning back into life again,
Which they have taken away
And wrapt inviolable in soft cypress trees,
Etruscan cypresses.

Evil, what is evil?
There is only one evil, to deny life
As Rome denied Etruria
And mechanical America Montezuma still.

PACE is a human thing, while speed is of machines. There is more poetry in pace, as Sterling proves in the November *Scribner's*:

WET BEACHES

By George Sterling

Wind's forth and ocean calls,
But we must meet between four walls.

I wish it need not be—
That I, a faun o' the foam,
And you, whose dryad home
Were in an ancient tree,
Instead might first clasp sunburnt hands and race,
Nothing to grieve for, nothing to teach,
Down half a mile of ocean's lonest beach;
That you might run with me,
Nothing to ask for, nothing to learn—
Only the tireless pace,
Only the sure, taut, swift
Feet that flash and spurn,
And your wild hair adrift
Across the mallow face
And the hard loins' grace.
To run along the foam-line, hand in hand,
And see our snows' reflection in the sand,
As the sun made us marble, and the wind
Veined it in blue!
Not then to hear
The laugh when two have sinned—
Only the white sea-bird,
Across white waters heard,—
Only the deep, long, true
Breath, and our eyes' clean, clear
Gaze on the northern dune.
A running done so soon—
Would that be sweet to you?

Shut eyes! Feel the cold wind flow past!
Run, but however fast
The flight may be
By this imagined sea,—
However swift the race,
Something outran us: feet that left no trace
Went by to beaches that we shall not know,
And that sea's snow
(Ah! faster, dear!)
Melts never to a tear.
Star-topped the goal-posts glow,
And those immortal feet
That wing our dream
(How swift they flow!)
Shall pass the world's extreme,
Forever victors and forever fleet.
Even the dipping swallow
May never follow,
Nor the salt air
That happy travelling share.
We run in Time, who have so far to go.
See, the sands end;
The cliffs are tall before us, shining friend.
Delay! Look back!
The waves have left us not a track
Of all we made.
So then, you to your glade,
I to my home,
Beyond the eternal, unabiding foam.
A quick farewell—good-by,
O beautiful and shy,
Whose calm lips have not stirred
Even to one grave word!

The surf calls,
But we have met between four walls.

A LITTLE touchstone for modern life is this in *The Wanderer* (San Francisco, October):

THOSE WHO DIE IN HIGH PLACES

By Marion R. Dewey

Those who die in high places,
Taking only themselves into the kingdom of spirit,
Naked of earth, how shall they dare to wake,
Those who have subtly fed on power and pride,
Those who have sucked the blood of a lofty service
To fatten the base glory of self?
How starved and cold their shriveled souls!
How ravened for food intolerably withheld!

Oh, never yet did man take hence
Aught but his own heart's deep desires!

(Softly, softly into life,
Clearer spirit, heart that's all of man!)

And should one pass from a high place,
His soul a stainless ministry,
What should he know of change, waking there,
Forgetting self, himself a heaven?

IN his second series of "Collected Poems" (Harper's) are the choicest bits from previous volumes. The subject here selected is one that agitates a good many:

DREAM TRAGEDIES

By W. H. Davies

Thou art not always kind, O sleep:
What awful secrets thou dost keep
In store, and ofttimes make us know;
What hero has not fallen low
In sleep before a monster grim,
And whined for mercy unto him;
Knights, constables, and men-at-arms
Have quailed and whined in sleep's alarms.
Thou wert not kind last night to make
Me like a very coward shake—
Shake like a thin red-currant bush
Robbed of its fruit by a strong thrush.
I felt this earth did move; more slow,
And slower yet began to go;
And not a bird was heard to sing.
Men and great beasts were shivering;
All living things knew well that when
This earth stood still, destruction then
Would follow with a mighty crash.
'Twas then I broke that awful hush:
E'en as a mother, who does come
Running in haste back to her home,
And looks at once, and lo, the child
She left is gone; and wild
She shrieks and loud—so did I break
With a mad cry that dream, and wake.

From *Foliage*.

"ENOUGH" is hardly a motto of to-day; but it may be a wise admonition for all that. In the London *Observer:*

THE WEB OF NIGHT

By Laurence Housman

Halt, my friends, why further fare?
 Here is proof enough to hand.
Forward fret the powers of air;
 Flesh and bone, be wise and stand:
Feet, and hands, and heart, and head,
Halt, and let us make our bed!

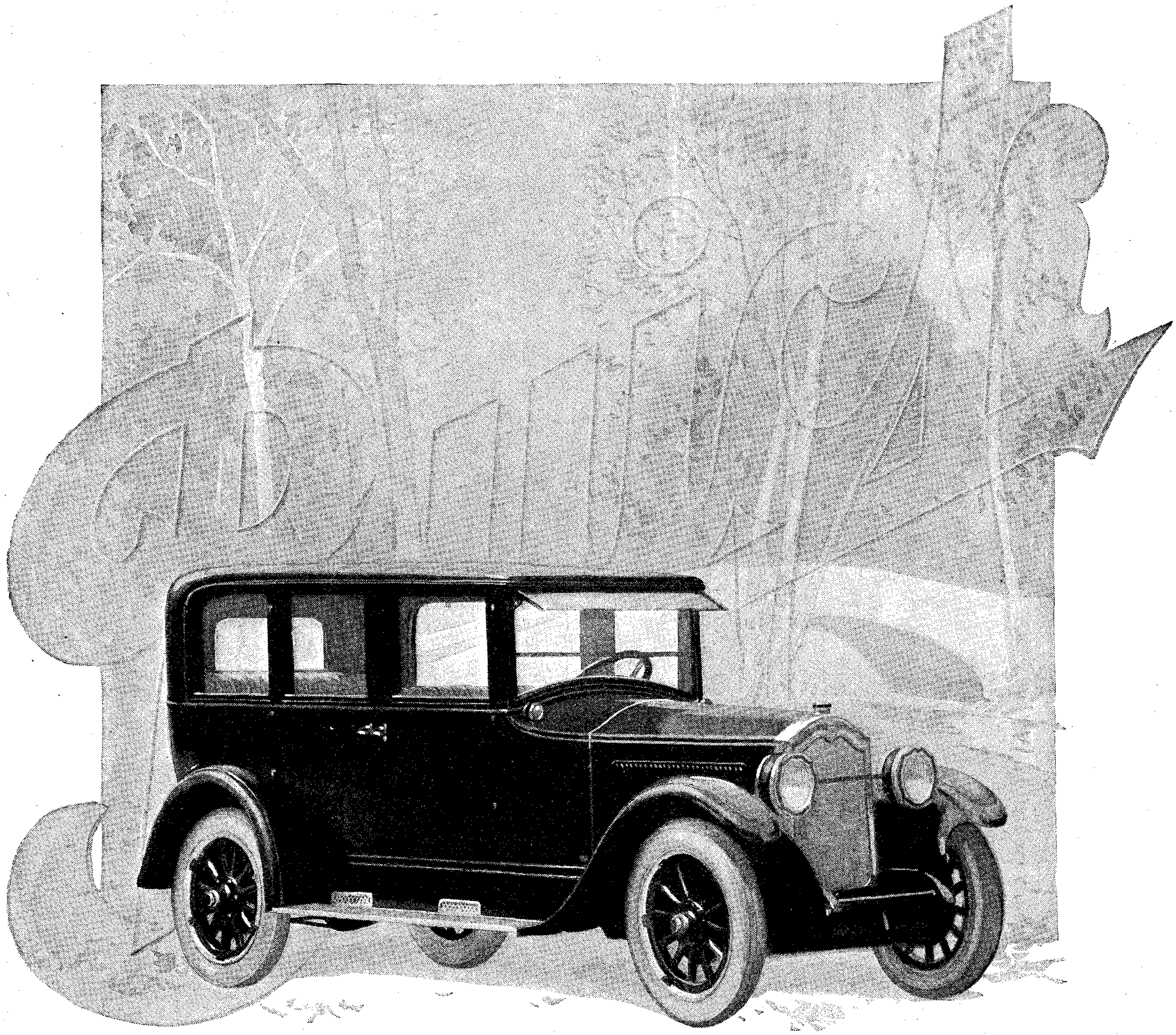
Down the often traveled track,
 Westward still the burdened day—
Dust and heat upon his back—
 Treads the never-changing way.
Now for dazzle-blinded sight
Dawns the star-embracing night.

Comrades, to this reach of rest,
 Where, I think, we have to part,
Which has served the others best:
 Brain or body, feet or heart?
Better, sure, than by his wits,
Man gets rest when he sits.

Here, where light must bide its time
 In a world of wants unstayed,
Tongues will wag, and steeples chime,
 And day get dressed without our aid
Blinds will up, and fears awake;
But life of us no toll shall take!

Hands, be empty of your toil;
 Feet, put off your leathern loads;
Mithered brain, unwind your coil;
 Heart, for good, be quit of goads!
Here upon the heels of day
Night wheels her shining way.

Over heaven 't is written plain
 How for death the warrant runs:
Yonder in a boundless chain
 Darkness holds a myriad suns—
Moons and planets trapt in light,
Strangling mid the web of night.



WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

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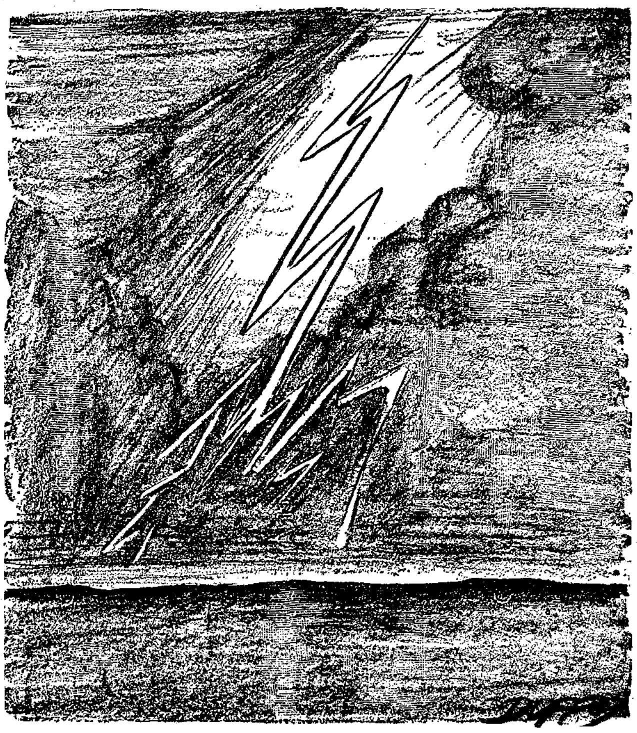
Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars Branches in All Principal Cities—Dealers Everywhere

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

A HUNCHBACK WHO PLAYED WITH THUNDERBOLTS

STRICT EUGENISTS WOULD DOUBTLESS have cut off at birth the life of the deformed little German immigrant who died the other day at Schenectady, and to whose funeral the great ones of the world brought tributes of praise. Charles Proteus Steinmetz, crippled and stunted, famous as one of the greatest scientific minds the world has ever known, came, in the obituary tribute of one of his friends, close to being "a disembodied intellect"; and "to see the gnome-like figure—his body a mere appendage to a giant brain—playing, in his laboratory, with thunderbolts of his own creation was to witness something that seemed to border on the supernatural." On whatever side he was approached he was original, striking, with "the faculty of being entertaining always." Familiar characterizations of him were "prodigy" and "wizard." His fellow students at Breslau University gave him his middle name, "Proteus," in admiration for his many-sided character. It seemed in line with other picturesque angles of his personality that, at his death, he should have left an estate consisting of a life insurance policy of $1,500, and a ten-year-old automobile. It was his arrangement with his employers that, instead of being paid any fixt salary, he should call on the cashier for what he needed or wanted. He wanted large sums for his laboratory, and these were provided for him. For himself, since he lived simply, and had no dependents, he asked for little.



CHARLES P. STEINMETZ, 1865-1923

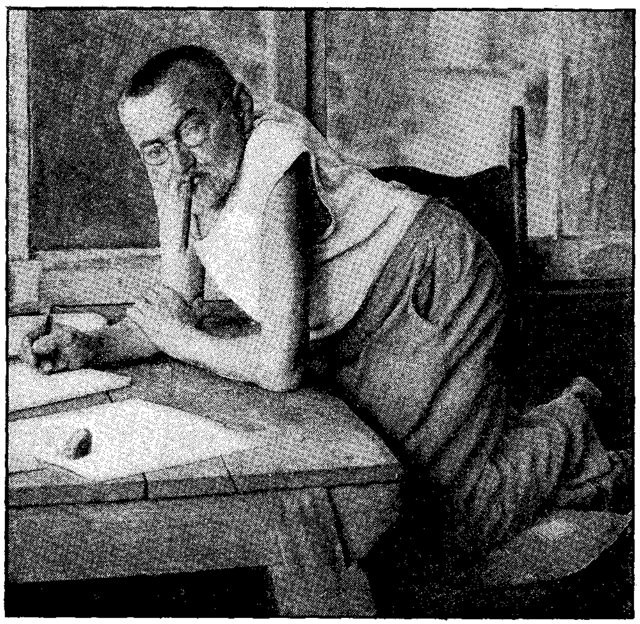
—Duffy in the New York *Leader*.

Chance and accident seem to have played a large part in the career of "this poor refugee immigrant," as one newspaper biographer calls him, "who became world famous." The fact that he became an American was particularly accidental. The story runs, as told in the New York *World:*

> Thirty-four years ago Oscar Asmussen, a young American student at an engineering school in Zurich, Switzerland, fell in love with a Swiss girl. His uncle and guardian, a wealthy Californian, heard of the affair and ordered him home. He impulsively offered to divide his money with his chum, a fellow student, that both might take steerage passage to New York.
>
> The young student's chum was Charles P. Steinmetz, then a refugee from Germany because of his Socialist activities, and Steinmetz, planted here by chance, developed into the eminent engineer and electrical genius whose death has shocked the scientific world. Altho fame and all the riches his simple nature desired were his, he often said the steerage voyage was the most pleasant he ever had.
>
> The great engineer not only owed his passage to his now forgotten friend, but even his entry to this country. The immigration officials decided to bar him, seeing only a diminutive hunchback, with defective sight and no money—an immigrant likely to become a public charge. Asmussen interceded for him with such success that they soon set up a bachelors' establishment in Brooklyn.
>
> A few months later the American brought over his Swiss sweetheart and was married. Steinmetz, who never married, drifted away from him and was never again heard to mention his name.

Before this time, young Steinmetz had received a thorough training in mathematics in European universities. Mathematics, he used to say later in life, explained his success. He was born in Breslau, Germany, on April 9, 1865, records a writer in the New York *Times:*

> His father was in the Government railway service and was able to give him a good education. He studied in the universities at Breslau and Berlin, and the Polytechnic in Zurich, Switzerland, specializing in mathematics, electrical engineering and chemistry. In addition, he was deeply interested in politics and economics and became an active Socialist at a time when the German Government was taking drastic steps to stamp out Socialism.
>
> This led to conflicts with the authorities, which prevented him from taking a university degree. As a leading spirit in student Socialist clubs and an editor of Socialist papers, Steinmetz was regarded as a dangerous youth, and plans were made to prosecute



P. & A. photographs

"THE LITTLE CRIPPLE WITH THE GIANT MIND"

Even when loafing at his Adirondacks camp last summer, Dr. Charles Proteus Steinmetz's pencil kept as busy as his ever-present cigar. He got into America from Germany in the first place "only because of the laxness of our immigration laws (or officials)," but at his death he is given a place among the world's great men.

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for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

There are three main groups of prospective buyers of Chevrolet automobiles and commercial cars.

First, are all who know from comparisons or through the experiences of friends that Chevrolet provides the utmost dollar value in modern, economical transportation of people or merchandise. This group constitutes our spontaneous market; its members walk right into our dealers' places of business and buy Chevrolets.

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The tremendous growth of our business during the last two years has been due to the shifting of thousands from this group to the first group.

Third, the smaller but very important group of people of ample means, able to buy the highest priced cars, only a small percentage of whom as yet realize that Chevrolet combines quality features of much higher priced cars with such operating economy that as an extra car it virtually costs them nothing, due to the reduction in their transportation expenses effected by it.

Every 2- or 3-car private garage in the country should have at least one Chevrolet for daily use going to and from work or for milady's shopping, neighborhood calls, taking the children to school, etc.

⁂

This message, then, is addressed to all in the second and third groups. We respectfully suggest consideration, investigation and comparison of Chevrolet with any other car at any price. The result will be to our mutual benefit.

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Chevrolet Dealers and Service Stations everywhere. Applications will be considered from high grade dealers only, for territory not adequately covered

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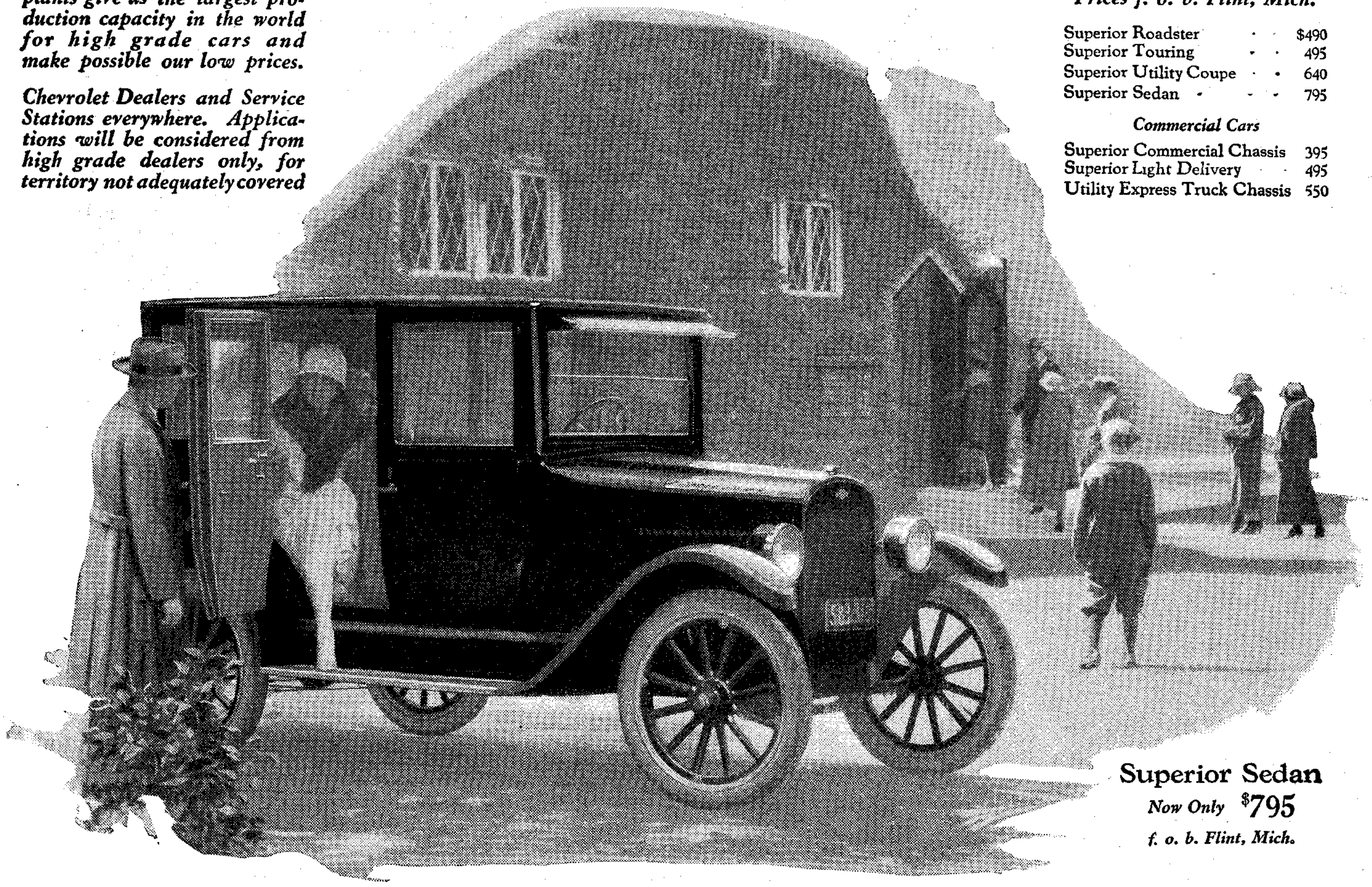

Superior Sedan
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> him. Warned of this move in advance, he escaped to Austria and then to Switzerland, where he continued his studies, supporting himself by writing articles on political and scientific subjects. He intended to return to Breslau and become a professor in the university after the storm blew over, but he happened to meet an American student at Zurich who induced him to come to the United States.
>
> Steinmetz had letters to electricians in New York but was unable to find employment until he met Rudolph Eickemeyer, an inventor, manufacturer and pioneer in the field of electrical research in America. Eickemeyer gave him a job at $2 a day in the drafting room of the Osterheld and Eickemeyer factory at Yonkers. In a remarkably short time Steinmetz had made a name for himself. Besides working on inventions for electric motors and generators and electric street-cars, Steinmetz attracted attention by articles he contributed to scientific papers here and in Germany, especially on the theory of alternating currents. He was put in charge of a research laboratory and began to specialize on magnetic testing.

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MATHEMATICS WERE HIS PASTIME

He always said "ze" for "the," and he was a physical dwarf, but his contribution to our welfare and knowledge is called "beyond computation."

Eventually, he became chief consulting engineer, and head of the Consulting Engineering Department, which he organized for The General Electric Company at Schenectady. Probably, says the writer,

> He was the outstanding example in America of the close relationship between modern science and modern industry. His work did not consist merely of applying the results of scientific inventions to business. On the contrary, he was the exponent both of pure science and applied science, devoting himself to research and inventions which, with his farseeing eye, he counted on to result in ultimate benefit to industry and through it to society as a whole, as well as dealing with problems of immediate importance to the company which employed him.
>
> He was head of a magnificently equipped laboratory at Schenectady, and the results of his work there were of such a nature that they even astounded his only rival as an electrical wizard in America—Thomas A. Edison, who recently paid a visit to the General Electric Company plant.
>
> An example of his devotion to pure science was his invention of a lightning generator, which gained wide publicity last year. He was compared to a modern Jove sitting on his throne in the laboratory at Schenectady, when it was learned that he had succeeded in producing and controlling an "indoor thunderstorm," hurling a bolt of artificial lightning with the energy of 1,000,000 horse-power, and getting the shattering effect of real lightning. He did this in the hope of contributing to the development of lightning arresters.
>
> Mr. Steinmetz was greatly interested in efforts to produce "cold light," which would be much more efficient and less costly than the present electric light.
>
> Another method for the conservation of coal in which Mr. Steinmetz was particularly interested was in the extension of water-power. He once said that there was enough undeveloped water-power in New York State to cut down the consumption of coal by two-thirds.
>
> The electrical wizard frequently said that the steam locomotive was doomed anyway because of the advances in electricity. He predicted that the railroads would do away with "archaic steam locomotives" and adopt electrification as soon as they could finance it, and that this change would mean the saving of two-thirds of the present consumption of coal for railway transportation.
>
> "Electricity is doing for the distribution of energy what the railroads have done for the distribution of materials," he said.
>
> Steinmetz was also interested in the electric motor as a means for transportation. Within a year of his death he perfected a design for an electric automobile, and organized a company called the Steinmetz Corporation to put it on the market. It was to run 200 miles without having its batteries recharged, to attain a speed of fifteen to forty miles an hour, to weigh only 2,000 pounds, and to sell for $1,000 or less.

The little man was far more than a scientist. "The facility with which he wrote scientific articles that made complex subjects plain to the lay reader, was an example of his broad viewpoint," says the *Times* writer, who adds that: "This led him to regard science as only one phase of human activity, and made him something of a philosopher as well as a scientist." For example:

> He often spoke on the relation of science and religion, denying that they are necessarily incompatible. He declared that science had not disproved the beliefs on which religion is founded, and that the question was "still open." His interpretation of Einstein's theory of relativity was regarded as one of the most lucid articles written about that much-discust scientist.
>
> Steinmetz also took an active interest in questions of politics and economics. As he became older he became more moderate in his Socialistic views. Less than a year ago he declared that while capitalism was gradually being abandoned, few people in this country believed in Socialism, and that the ideal economic system was the monistic plan, unifying capital and labor completely by letting both participate in the profits through dividends, and in the management through representation on the boards of directors.
>
> After the war, he believed that this country should do something to help in the reconstruction of Soviet Russia, and he wrote to Lenin, early in 1922, offering his help in the technical phase of the industrial reconstruction of the country. Lenin declined his offer on the ground that it would be hard to make use of his services unless relations were reestablished between the United States and Russia. Later in the year the scientist accepted a position on the advisory committee of the Kuzbas colony in Siberia.

Dr. Steinmetz was an active member of the All Souls Unitarian Church of Schenectady, and took part in both the religious and political affairs of his city. Public schools were dismissed at noon on the day after his death, and flags were half-masted while his body lay in state. His death followed an extended speaking trip, which exhausted his weak heart. In the report of the New York *Herald:*

> The trip which Dr. Steinmetz had made to the West started September 1, and proved much more strenuous than either he or members of his adopted family had planned. As a result he was forced to bed soon after his return, on October 13. At the time his physicians announced that a rest was advisable, altho it was emphasized that his condition was not serious.
>
> Because it was his first trip to the Pacific coast, Dr. Steinmetz and his party included a wide territory and virtually all of the large cities of the Rocky Mountains and the Western slope. Accompanying him were his adopted son, J. L. R. Hayden, General Electric engineer, and members of the Hayden family.
>
> Of all the accomplishments for which he was noted Dr. Steinmetz was hailed everywhere on his trip probably more for his invention of artificial lightning than anything else. This achievement, which gave him the popular title of "Jove, the Hurler of Thunderbolts," was the result of his studies of transient phenomena.

His generation of the lightning bolt in his laboratory was undoubtedly his most important achievement in the popular eye, says the New York *American*, but he did a number of other things far more likely, in the long run, to give him enduring fame. Among these achievements were:

> A formula for producing energy as a by-product of heat; process by which smoke could be eliminated; a plan by which Niagara Falls could be harnessed to provide power for every use in New York State; perfection of a theory proving that microbes could be cultivated to provide food for the world; the mercury lamp, the meridan incandescent lamp, and various appliances for elevator motors; the first plan for the transmission of light and power great distances; control of transmission. He also wrote text-books which are authorized for study in almost every electrical school in the world.

Continued on page 52

ÆTNA-IZE

Ætna-ize as you prosper

HERE is Everyman's town—the typical American community—the place where you live and labor.

Here young men get jobs, take wives, establish homes and acquire household goods, bank accounts and property as their earning capacity increases.

Here, as the years bring prosperity, they establish businesses, build suburban residences, join clubs and send their children to college.

Here, too, Fate with ever poised shears cuts blindly at the threads of life. Yesterday, perhaps, a young father lost his life or earning ability. To-day, disaster may sweep away business, property, savings—the lifetime accumulations of yourself, your friends or your neighbors.

The greater your possessions, the more probable is some form of loss. The more valuable your assets, the more do they demand the absolute protection guaranteed by the strongest multiple-line insurance organization in the world—the Ætna Life Insurance Company and affiliated companies.

To Ætna-ize is to forestall financial disaster in every form. It is to guarantee enjoyment of family, friends and fortune—the reward for years of ceaseless toil.

To Ætna-ize is to avoid the mistakes of others. It is to take wise counsel from men who know all the risks you face—to spend no more than necessary to obtain the protection you need.

Ætna representatives, everywhere, are proud to be known as Ætna-izers. There is an Ætna-izer in your community. He is a man worth knowing.

Ætna-ize

according to your needs—as you prosper and as your obligations increase.

Ætna protection includes

- Life
- Accident
- Health
- Group Life
- Group Disability
- Automobile
- Compensation
- Liability
- Burglary
- Plate Glass
- Water Damage
- Fire
- Marine
- Transportation
- Fidelity Bonds
- Surety Bonds

These, and numerous related forms of Ætna-izing, provide full protection for all your insurance needs—safeguard life, property and business.

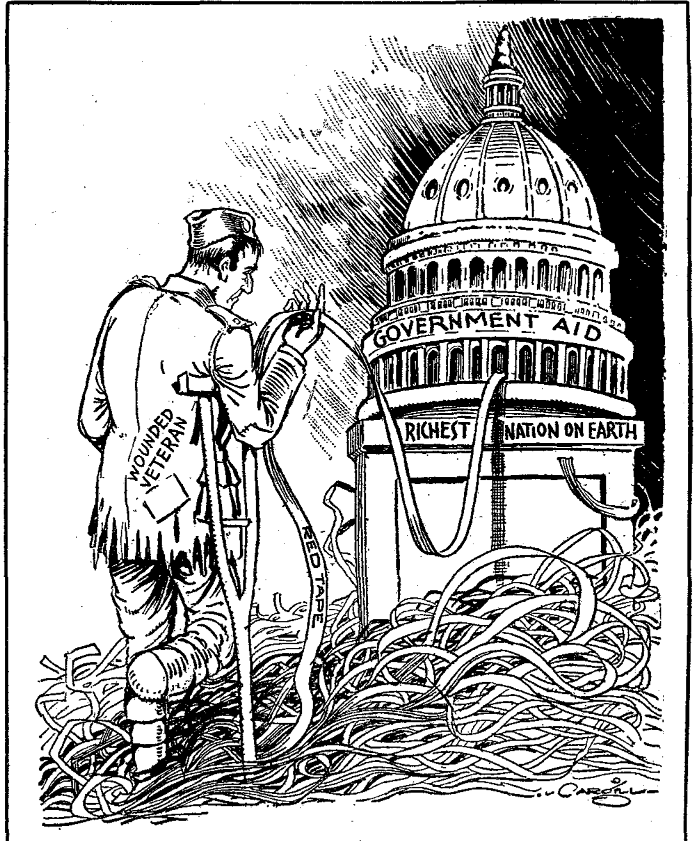
ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
and affiliated companies
ÆTNA CASUALTY and SURETY CO. AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.
of Hartford, Connecticut

RAW DEALS FOR WOUNDED VETERANS

SHELL-SHOCKED VETERANS forced to live next to a field artillery range, and tuberculosis patients maintained in a mining town full of cinders and noxious gases, are among the astonishing pictures recently painted by investigators of the Veterans' Bureau. Stanley Frost, in *The Outlook*, and Leighton H. Blood, in Hearst's *International*, are two of the investigators who have been largely instrumental in turning the spotlight of publicity on our rehabilitation work for World War Veterans. The "pork barrel" seems to cast a very heavy shadow in both stories. Blood, for instance, points out that in four years we have appropriated the enormous sum of two billion dollars for disabled veterans. The amount, says he, "properly used to benefit the veterans is about half a billion." This allegation gives additional weight to the charges of waste and graft now being brought out by the special Senate committee appointed to investigate the Veterans' Bureau. It appears, also, say spokesmen for the Veterans, to give a reasonable basis for the complaints which most ex-service men have been hearing off and on for three years, from their wounded buddies—and not always taking too seriously.

Here is the shell-shock story as Blood tells it:

> Let us go west a certain distance, to Battle Creek, Michigan. Senator Townsend of Michigan obtained a four-hundred-bed neuro-psychiatric hospital, but not without an appeal to the President himself. The hospital is now being built. The site at Camp Custer was picked by Senator Townsend. Unpaid medical experts in the Government had reported this place as unsuited for a neuro-psychiatric hospital, and had suggested either Detroit or Ann Arbor. Why did these experts disapprove Camp Custer and suggest Detroit or Ann Arbor? The reason is a simple one. At Camp Custer the hospital site is next to an artillery range.
>
> Two telegrams have a bearing on the situation. Both of them were signed by Director Forbes. The first, dated July 27 1922, reads: "Camp Custer has not been selected as site for N P. Hospital in the Eighth District." That was Forbes's decision after the facts about Camp Custer and the artillery range next to a mental hospital became known. The other telegram, sent on August 8 1922, is as follows: "I have been instructed to proceed with plans for construction of four-hundred-bed N P. Hospital at Camp Custer."
>
> The telegrams were sent to Colonel A. A. Sprague, then director of rehabilitation for the American Legion. The Legion was fighting the proposed site for the hospital, because the sound of the guns on the artillery range would have driven the 400 insane soldiers to be sent there into a much more horrible condition than they already were in. What changed Forbes's mind in eleven days? You will note that Forbes, in his second telegram, says, "I have been instructed."
>
> The hospital is now being built. Some may not see what harm the field artillery range would do near the hospital. Perhaps a brief explanation of the neuro-psychiatric patient might go well here. The case of the neuro-psychiatric, or N P, as he is called in the medical records, is an interesting outgrowth of the war. Only a few medical men are qualified to treat him. He is what is commonly called "shell-shocked."



ONE OF THE STOCKHOLDERS

—Cargill in the Kansas City *Journal*.

Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing

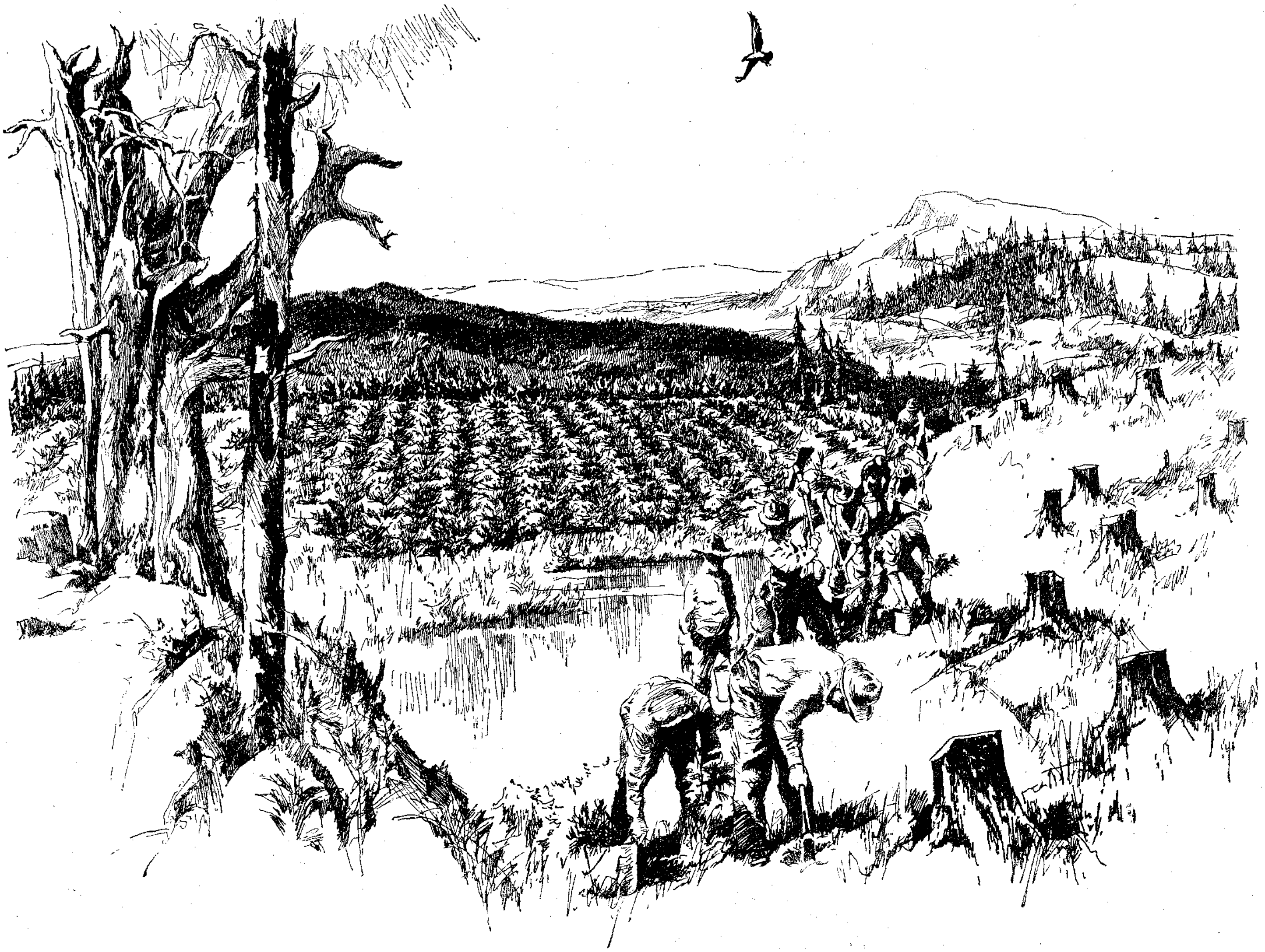
ACCUSED BY SERVICE MEN

Colonel Charles R. Forbes, until recently head of the Veterans' Bureau, is the storm-center of serious charges.

The Government woke up over two years ago, we are told, to the way in which these neuro-psychiatrics were pouring in from all sections of the country, with no place to put them. The Government's insane hospitals and insane wards in other hospitals were soon crowded, with casualties still coming. So there was evolved a method of sending such cases to State insane hospitals, and contracting to pay the State for their care. And it was the situation this evolved in Ohio, for instance, that brought the American Legion's wrath down on the head of Brigadier-General Sawyer, President Harding's personal physician. The United States, it seems, paid the State $547.50 per year per man, and the institutions spent per year per man—from $276.66 up! "It is admitted," concludes the writer, "that at least $200 a year was made throughout the State." In fairness to General Sawyer he adds that when he awakened to the situation he "accomplished one or two noteworthy things in stopping looting on a ten-million-dollar scale in the Veterans' Bureau." Whether erecting our own hospitals next to artillery ranges will better the former leasing situation remains to be seen, but at that time Dr. Thomas W. Solmon, chief psychiatrist of the A. E. F. is quoted by Blood as saying before an investigating body:

> "I have studied the care of the insane in many States, but I do not know to-day of any group of 5,000 men suffering from insanity who are so poorly cared for as the ex-soldiers of the United States Army. I do not mean by that that they are all equally badly cared for, but I know of no group of that size where they are allowed to remain in unsuitable places week after week and month after month because there is divided authority on the part of those that are responsible for them."

Locating another three-and-a-half-million-dollar shell-shock hospital on top of a windswept hill at Northampton, 135 miles from Boston's nerve specialists, is another one of the counts in Blood's indictment. Despite mass meetings and protests of the American Legion, we are told, not to mention the voices of many prominent men, including such national figures as George Wickersham, former United States Attorney-



Planting for to-morrow

THE lumberman followed the settlers westward. He served a people that demanded immense quantities of wood products in an unprecedented social and economic development. Naturally, he was concerned with present profits. As soon as one vast timberland had yielded to his axes and saws, he moved onward. What if he did leave desolation behind him—"slash," in whose burning the last vestige of greenery often disappeared! There was, for a time, always new timber ahead.

Now comes the forester. To him the forest is a sacred trust, for to-morrow's population will still need wood products. He cuts merchantable timber, but he leaves the smaller trees to become the giants of the future. He sets out seedlings that in thirty years, or fifty, or perhaps a hundred, shall furnish boards for buildings, pulp for paper and timbers for ships. The forester plants for to-morrow!

Business has its lumbermen and its foresters. The one is interested in the immediate gain alone, discrediting the importance of the future, believing that his market will always exist and be as profitable as he finds it at the moment. The other looks beyond this year's balance-sheet. Through advertising he cultivates the buyer's good-will as the basis for further sales. With each passing year his advertising plants impressions that grow to sturdy preferences and end in towering demands for his product.

Through advertising he converts barren territories into healthy woodlands of sales. His method reaches from the present into the future. His market is continuous and ever-growing. While he harvests he is also planting!

N. W. AYER & SON

ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND CHICAGO

Is she preparing trouble

—for— teeth and gums?

QUITE RIGHTLY, American women pay close attention to the nutritive values of the food they serve. "Delicious," says father, "melts in the mouth." And mother is pleased beyond words.

But often this modern food of ours is working a subtle harm. Soft and creamy, it does not give to the gums the stimulation that rough, coarse food once gave. Gums to-day are less healthy, and tooth-troubles, due to weakened gums, are on the rise. The prevalence of pyorrhea is one item in a long list.

Does your toothbrush "show pink"?

Thousands of dentists have written us that they combat soft and spongy gums by the use of Ipana Tooth Paste. For Ipana Tooth Paste is the great enemy of the "pink toothbrush." Because of its ziratol content, it has a decided tendency to heal tender gums and to keep gums firm and healthy. In stubborn cases a gum-massage with Ipana is recommended, after the cleaning with Ipana and the brush.

Send for a Trial Tube Today

Ipana stimulates and heals the gums, but do not overlook the fact that it cleans the teeth perfectly. And its taste, as a trial tube will show you, is unforgetably good.

IPANA TOOTH PASTE

—made by the makers of Sal Hepatica

In generous tubes, at all drug and department stores—50c.

Bristol-Myers Co.
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New York, N.Y.

Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE without charge or obligation on my part.

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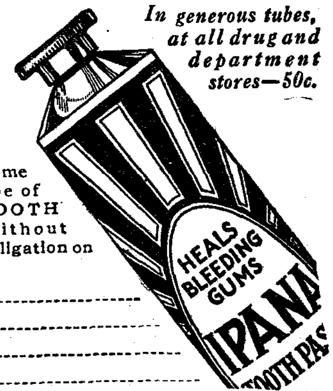


PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

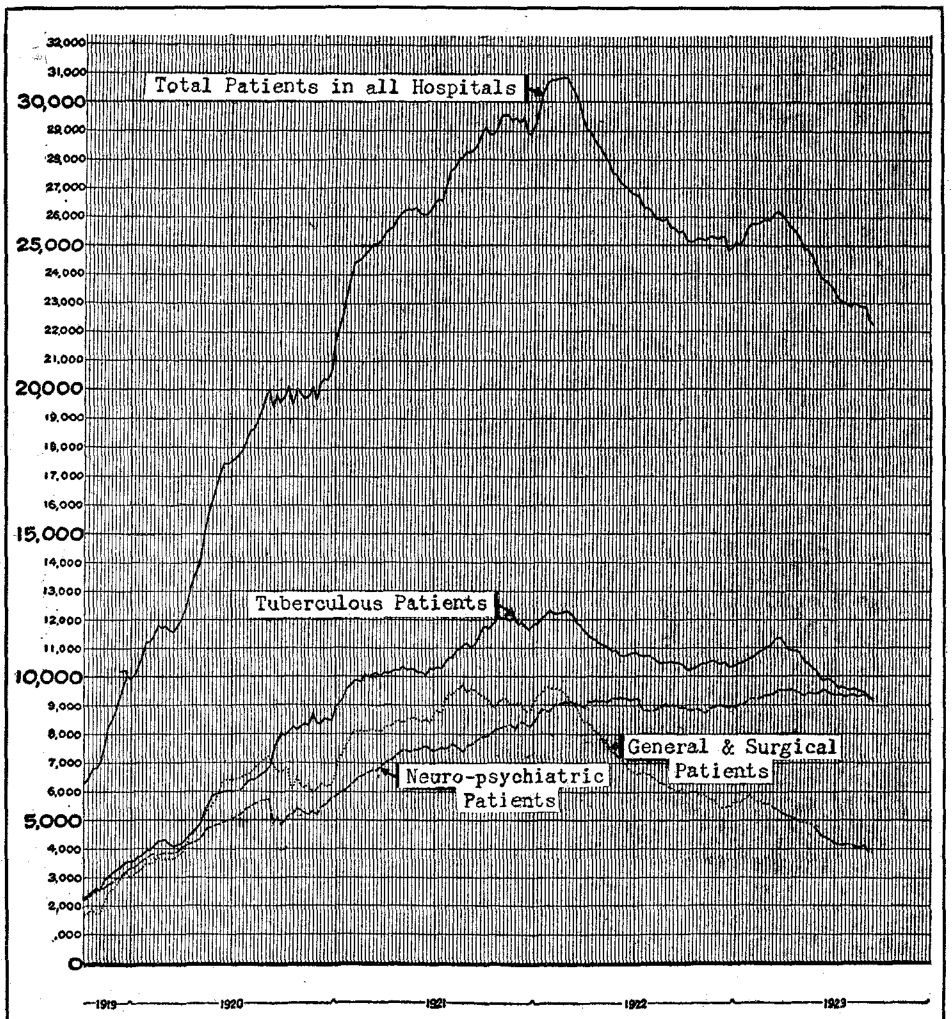
General, this plant is now being constructed. The writer continues by asking:

Why not a hospital at Northampton, you may ask? The answer is quite simple. Its inaccessibility to other New England points from which will come the broken-down veteran and its isolation from the important medical center of Boston. There are other minor reasons, but those two are the ones that the Government's own experts and the Legion both brought to Presidential notice when it was learned that the hospital was to be in Northampton.

Neuro-psychiatric patients are the mental cases caused by the war or are outgrowths of the war. There are few medical men skilled in treating the N P. Those who are experts, as a rule, hold chairs in medical schools or are highly paid specialists in big cities. All have been more than willing to freely give their service to the Veterans' Bureau to aid in the solving of neuro-psychiatric cases.

Boston was picked as the site for this three-and-a-half-million-dollar project by government experts. Boston is New England. All railroads lead there. Boston also has two of the largest and best medical schools in the country—Harvard and Tufts. Locating a hospital near Boston meant that the staffs of both these schools, of the many hospitals in Boston, and the local nerve specialists would be available to assist the Government medical men at the hospitals in their treatment of the shell-shocked veterans. They could be called in when cases came up that puzzled the usually not overtrained Veterans' Bureau doctor, who is willing to work at the usual salary Uncle Sam is noted for paying, which explains him.

Northampton is a nice town, said the experts, but we are trying to aid the disabled veterans. We want them to have expert medical treatment. Why send 400 men out in the Berkshires, 135 miles from medical facilities?



Courtesy of "The American Legion Weekly"

THE DECLINING NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN THE VETERANS' HOSPITALS

The "peak of hospitalization," as this chart shows, was reached more than a year ago, in spite of predictions that the number of disabled veterans receiving treatment might be expected to increase steadily for the next ten years. Only the difficult nervous cases continue as numerous as ever.

To find out the exact situation, the writer tells how with Dr. Crossman, a nerve specialist, he visited the hospital site, four miles from the city, where 90,000 yards of dirt and stone had been cleared off a very high hill:

The construction superintendent for the contractor remarked, when comment was made that the buildings were not as far along as expected, "It was 30 below zero here last winter and we couldn't keep any of the men on the hill itself. We took them down on the side where the power-house is and let them putter around there. The wind was terrific."

The hospital buildings are set around a central plaza, with a central kitchen building on one side. The original plan called for tunnels from this kitchen to the various buildings so that the food would be

In his discreet way he told her

IT had never occurred to her before. But in his discreet, professional way he was able to tell her. And she was sensible enough to be grateful instead of resentful.

In fact, the suggestion he made came to mean a great deal to her.

It brought her greater poise—that feeling of self-assurance that adds to a woman's charm—and, moreover, a new sense of daintiness that she had never been quite so sure of in the past.

* * * * * * * *

Many people suffer in the same way. Halitosis (the scientific term for unpleasant breath) creeps upon you unawares. Usually you are not able to detect it yourself. And, naturally enough, even your best friends will not tell you.

Fortunately, however, halitosis is usually due to some local condition—often food fermentation in the mouth; something you have eaten; too much smoking. And it may be corrected by the systematic use of Listerine as a mouth wash and gargle.

Dentists know that this well-known antiseptic they have used for half a century, possesses these remarkable properties as a breath deodorant.

Your druggist will supply you. He sells lots of Listerine. It has dozens of other uses as a safe antiseptic. It is particularly valuable, too, at this time of year in combating sore throat. Read the circular that comes with each bottle.—*Lambert Pharmacal Company, Saint Louis, U. S. A.*

For **HALITOSIS**

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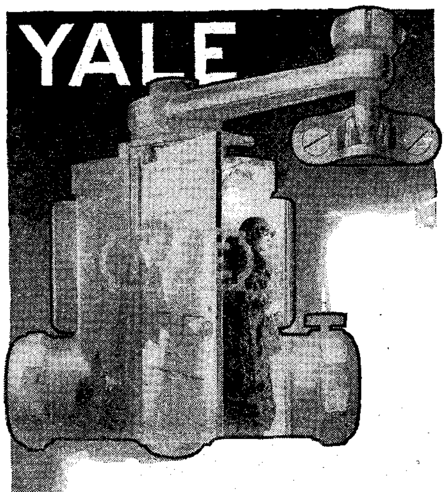
LISTERINE
LAMBERT
MACAL COMPAN

use **LISTERINE**



Don't Heat All Outdoors

THE more quickly that entrance door is closed, the less you have to worry about the heating plant and the less you have to pay for coal.

Keep the heat indoors, and the coal in your bin. A Yale Door Closer takes full charge of your door, immediately closing it each time it is opened.

The Yale Door Closer is a faithful, mechanical doorman. It is designed to automatically close the opened door, keeping its movement under constant control.

A door equipped with a Yale Door Closer will need no further attention. You need give it no further thought. There is no other device which will give such unfailing service at so little cost.

Go to your hardware dealer and ask him to show you the proper size. Be sure to ask for YALE—insist on YALE. He has them in stock.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Stamford, Conn., U. S. A.
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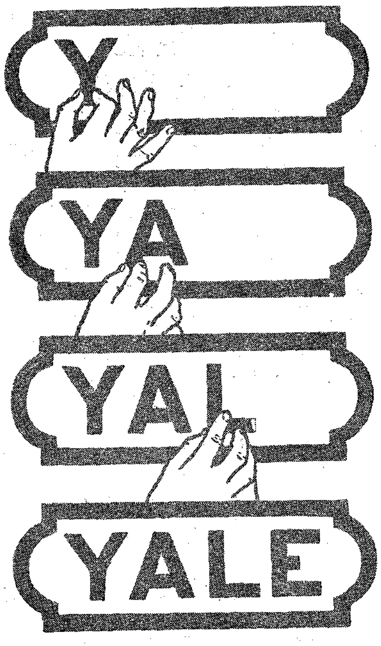

Yale Made is Yale Marked

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

> hot when it reached patients. This has been cut out and the food will have to be carried in the open air, in some cases 200 yards or more, for there is misplaced economy in the Veterans' Bureau, now that an investigation is on. Cutting out these tunnels saves $80,000. A recreation building, the foundation of which is already laid, has also gone by the board to save.
>
> Under present conditions Washington expects 400 men to have hot food when it is carried across a wind-swept plaza on a small mountain at 30 below zero, where last winter robust workmen could not labor for wind and cold. A recreation building is most necessary for an N P hospital. It aids in rehabilitating the men not too far gone. This, too, is out.

Other instances cited of money spent unwisely or spent in the wrong places are:

> (1) Lease from a copper company of 320 acres at Camp Kearney, California, for which the Government had been paying one dollar a year. The Veterans' Bureau arranged, we are told, to pay $35,000 for two weeks' rental, and $5,000 per year thereafter. An investigator of the American Legion took a report on this to the Bureau's Chief Counsel, in whose office this lease was drawn up, says the writer, and continues: "The Legion told him that they were going to make it public. They showed him a copy of the statement prepared for the press. Also a copy of *The American Legion Weekly* with part of the story. That night he sent his wife to New York and blew out his brains."
>
> (2) A government school to train veterans in Stockton, California, for which the Government paid $60,000 a year. There were, says the investigator, "no veterans at the school in training."
>
> (3) Purchase of 134 acres, formerly a vineyard, at Livermore for $105,000, the city of San Francisco the year before having refused to pay $75,000 for this same property.
>
> (4) Creation of 114 "nice, juicy" jobs as district managers not subject to Civil Service, on some of which the appointments according to one politician "were set sixty days prior to the passage of the Sweet Bill, which created the positions."
>
> These are some of the specifications in one investigator's description of the Veterans' Bureau as a "great wheel of politics, patronage and protection." And it is this bureau for which the Government appropriated this year $461,573,831 (enough, twenty-five years ago, to have run the entire Government) that the present director, Gen. Frank T. Hines, must try to pull out of its "chaotic condition."

The recent Senate investigation of affairs in the Bureau, during the administration of Charles R. Forbes, has brought out a number of serious charges. The most serious run, according to the Baltimore *Sun:*

> That an error was made in expending vast sums of money at Chillicothe, Ohio, to make that a general vocational school for disabled veterans, in view of the facilities available at Perryville, Maryland.
>
> That because compensation and allowances while in training frequently amounted to more than the trainee could earn after he had finished his course of instruction, there was no incentive for him to complete his studies.
>
> That $45,000,000 has been spent in construction of veterans' hospitals, many of them poorly located, and it is now costing $21,000,000 a year to operate them.
>
> That very lavish expenditures were made for dentistry, the dental bill for the veterans running to $6,000,000 a year under the former Administration, but now having been reduced to $3,000,000, and that large amounts of gold were purchased and distributed, presumably for filling veterans' teeth.
>
> That blanket authority to issue railroad and steamship passes was given to district managers, with the result some representatives went to Europe, Hawaii and the Philippines, but only one of the group ever submitted a report.
>
> The veterans, who had been innocently overpaid through compensation checks, had suffered hardships later through underpayment in an effort on the part of the Government to recover the excess compensation.
>
> That many mistakes have been made in the award of compensation to men whose disability could not be traced to their military service; and, conversely, that awards have not been made to others who could trace their disability to their service.

According to other newspapers, later testimony by the present head of the Bureau and others brought out these additional charges:

> (1) That $64,000 was paid for architects' plans for the hospital at Livermore, the drawings (altho copied from standard government public building plans) later proving unsuitable.
>
> (2) That at one time 473 employees of the Bureau were drawing vocational training pay.
>
> (3) That in the 13th District in Seattle one hospital has 538 employees for 536 patients, and that some other districts are worse.
>
> (4) That requests for disability ratings from former service men in whom Senators or Representatives were interested, were marked with a special yellow identification tag to "speed up" favorable decision.

Most of these charges, it must be noted, dealt with the condition of the Bureau before General Hines took charge last March, and testimony was brought up throughout the inquiry that all of these abuses that could be corrected had been. This left a large share of the responsibility on Charles R. Forbes, the previous director. Up to this point general newspaper comment pointed to the fact that the investigation was not to punish or protect any man, but to see justice done to disabled veterans, and to put the Bureau where it could function to their best interests. It was pointed out that Colonel Forbes took charge in the midst of after-war confusion, that the Bureau was hastily thrown together on a very large scale, and that with so many new problems some mistakes were to be expected.

Then the investigation shifted to a series of charges involving Colonel Forbes personally in a highly sensational way. Whether these charges will all be disproved or not, they have, as the Omaha

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The other three qualities equally essential to complete satisfaction, and all developed to the highest degree in Bicycles, are:

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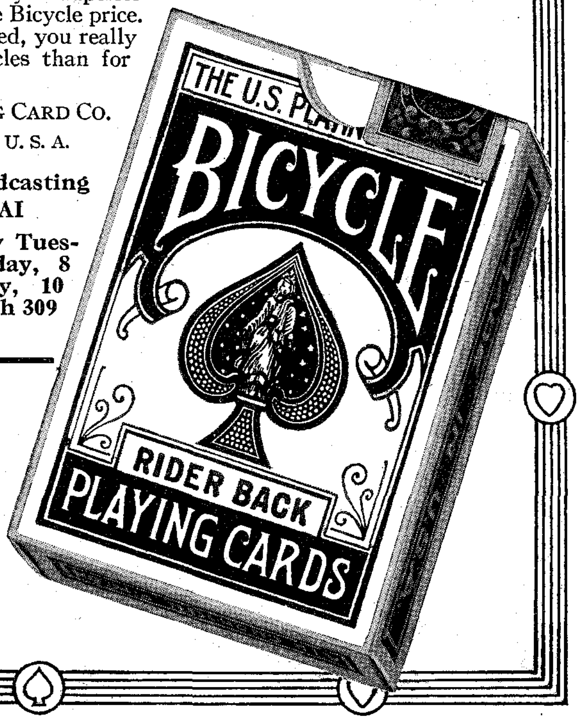
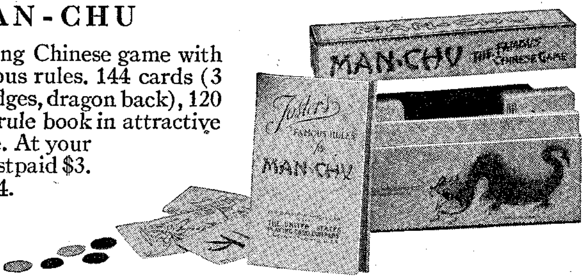
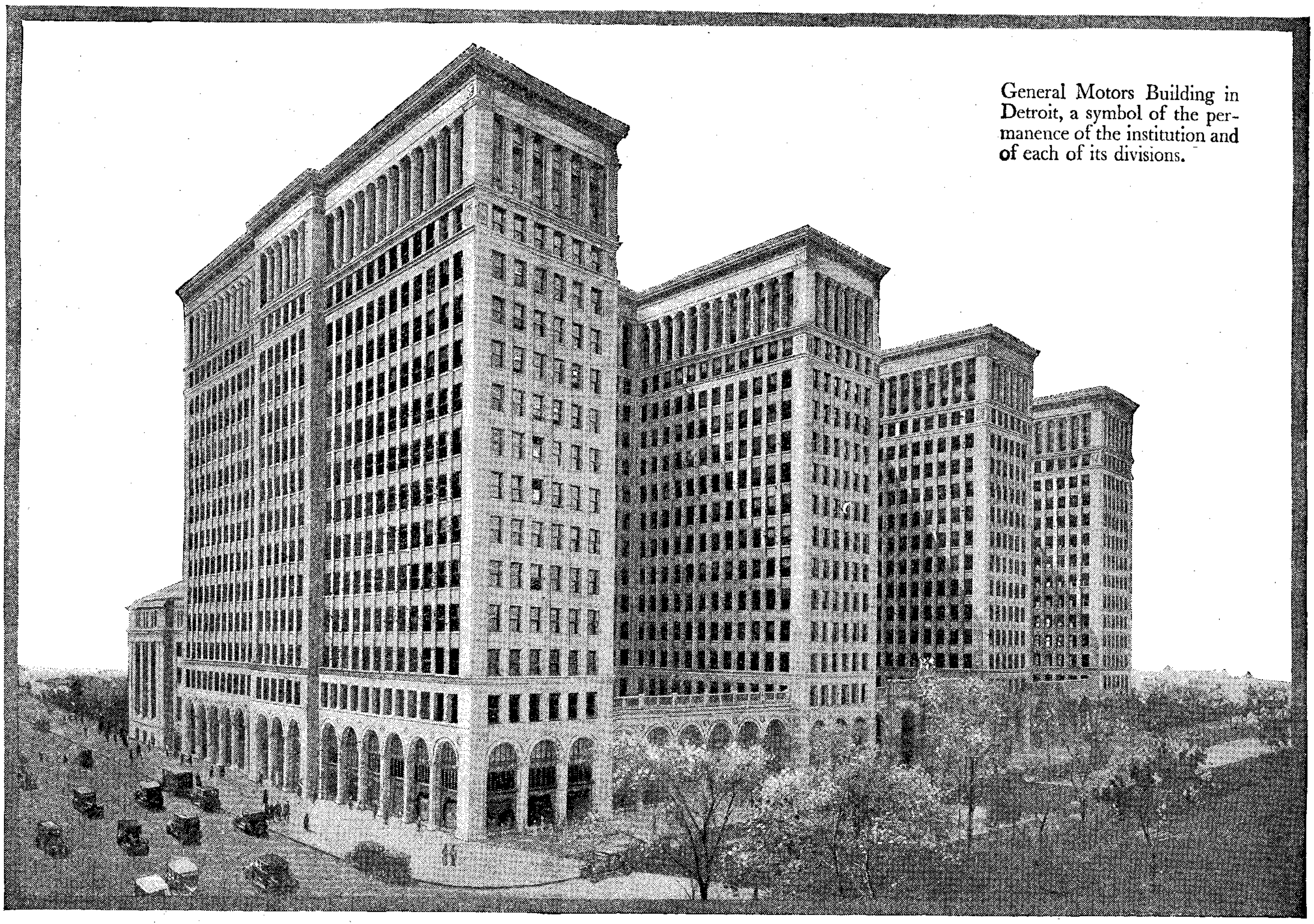


MAN-CHU

The fascinating Chinese game with Foster's famous rules. 144 cards (3 colors, gold edges, dragon back), 120 counters and rule book in attractive telescope case. At your dealer's or postpaid $3. In Canada $4.



MAN-CHU THE FAMOUS CHINESE GAME
Foster's Famous Rules for MAN-CHU



General Motors Building in Detroit, a symbol of the permanence of the institution and of each of its divisions.

“But what does General Motors mean to me?”

Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Oakland, Oldsmobile and GMC Trucks—each of these brought to General Motors a record of achievement and a famous name.

“But what,” you ask, “does all this mean to me? In what respects am I benefited because General Motors unites in one family so many different members?”

Valve-in-Head Buick Motor Cars

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The answer is four-fold:

1 By uniting the purchasing power of many companies, General Motors buys more economically, whether the materials purchased be tiny lock-washers or tons of steel. You benefit by these economies in the price you pay for General Motors products.

2 Many minds are better than one. No American automobile company is more than 29 years old, but the car and truck divisions of General Motors have an aggregate experience of more than 100 years, which is available for each separate division in the development of its cars.

3 You can pay for a General Motors car out of income, just as you pay for a home. The General Motors Acceptance Corporation makes this possible, through resources which place it among the nation's principal banking institutions.

4 In Detroit and in Dayton, General Motors maintains the largest automotive laboratories in the world—two co-operating organizations of scientists and engineers, working constantly for progress in the automotive industry.

* * * * *

Thus General Motors, the family, is more than the sum of its members, for it adds a contribution of its own to the contributions made by each individual company. And these united contributions, crystallized in added value, find their way to you.

You recognize the trademarks on these two pages. They are the crests of manufacturing members of the General Motors family—symbols made valuable by years of public confidence.

"Product of General Motors" is your assurance that back of each company are the resources and strength of the whole family of which it is a part.

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The Freedom you LIKE!
The Protection you NEED!

AMHO
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WINTER ATHLETIC

The ORIGINAL knee-length, sleeveless, loose-fitting Union Suit KNIT of highest grade WOOL and Cotton mixed.

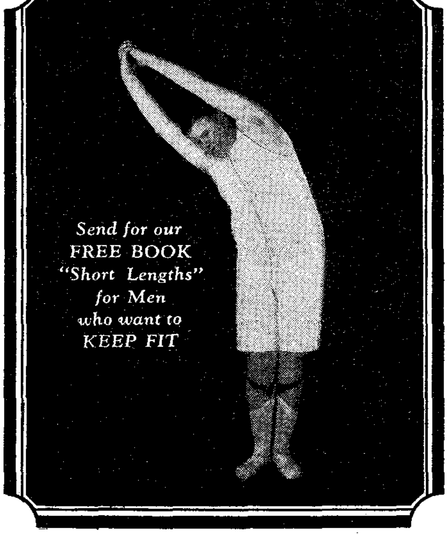
NEVER BEFORE have Men and Boys been able to enjoy the freedom of lightweight ATHLETIC Underwear in Winter without endangering health in garments that do not adequately protect.

But—NOW—you can have this healthful warmth of WOOL and still be body-free—in an undergarment as soft and unrestrictingly comfortable as the lightest, loosest *Summer* "short length" Union Suit, yet always perfectly protecting against even the coldest weather!

Isn't it just the thing you have been seeking for years?

Avoid inferior imitations. Ask for genuine "AMHO" at any high-grade Men's Shop, Department Store or Dry Goods House. Your choice of various weights, in natural color or white. Boys' and Youths' sizes up to 36. Men's sizes up to 56.

Made only by the
American Hosiery Company
(*Makers since 1868 of Fine Knitted Goods*)
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.



PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

World-Herald puts it, "reached the proportions of a scandal unequaled in the Federal Government in recent years."

In his answer, Colonel Forbes is reported to have declared that he has sufficient evidence to clear himself of all charges. With the report that President Coolidge has called upon the Department of Justice to investigate and prosecute, this phase of the matter bids fair to develop far beyond a question of wounded veterans. To such a wide-spread investigation, charges of graft and corruption may be safely left, but there still remains the question of efficiency and proper handling of veterans themselves.

"I'll sell 'em three more inches off my stump for $60 a year," one $58 a month veteran told Stanley Frost of *The Outlook*. "That three inches ain't no use to me, and the cash would be." It seems a limb cut off five inches above the knee brings $58 a month compensation, eight inches $63, and so on, for "each pound of flesh." This writer, in a series of five articles discussing the Veterans' Bureau from the standpoint of the veteran, concludes that "pull, politics and jobs" come ahead of the veterans' needs, and that "the men at the top, especially General Hines, still have a long uphill job ahead of them." He adds:

> They are doing their best, and it is getting better. To-day checks are mailed on time, claims are handled fairly promptly, there is a little less politics, and there is a bed somewhere and medical care of a sort available for every veteran who needs it. But even to-day, five years after the Armistice, there is no assurance that any veteran will be WELL cared for, that he will not become the victim of the "between friends" system which built the Veterans' Bureau as a place where pull, politics and jobs come ahead of the veterans' needs, and which is keeping it so in spite of the best efforts of its chief officers.

Among examples of this system he cites the political scramble for disability claims with the result that men with identical injuries have allowances varying all the way from $58 to $100 a month. In discussing the personnel of the medical service, he quotes the assistant chief, Dr. Rogers, who admitted that "the Service had gathered in about all the doctors in the country who had found politics more profitable than medicine." Patients waiting many hours, and men called in daily for utterly needless examinations are summed up in the phrase of one doughboy: "Reckon they want to see if my arm has growed on agin." The Government, it appears, now has 9,000 vacant beds and yet 6,500 patients (at a cost last year of $8,850,000) are still farmed out to contract hospitals. Some of them are fine. Some of them, admits Dr. Rogers, "keep the men as long as possible" or, sums up the writer, "*they keep them sick*," and he continues:

> Few of them enforce discipline; in some there are charges of gambling, drinking and sexual vice. Accurate comparison is impossible, but there is much evidence that, on the whole, the contract hospitals give neither the physical nor the moral care the men should have.

The question of hospitals is complicated, points out the writer, by the fact that three entirely distinct classes of patients must be handled—general and surgical, neuro-psychiatric, and tuberculous, each needing a different hospital environment. As a matter of fact, many tuberculosis veterans are agitating for the virtual elimination of vocational training and hospitals, and the care of chronic patients, now homesick and discouraged, "right at home."

"Grab-bag training for veterans" is the way Mr. Frost characterizes the school system, and he cites thousands, finished with their training period, "still as helpless as at the close of the war" and many still in training, "headed for disaster."

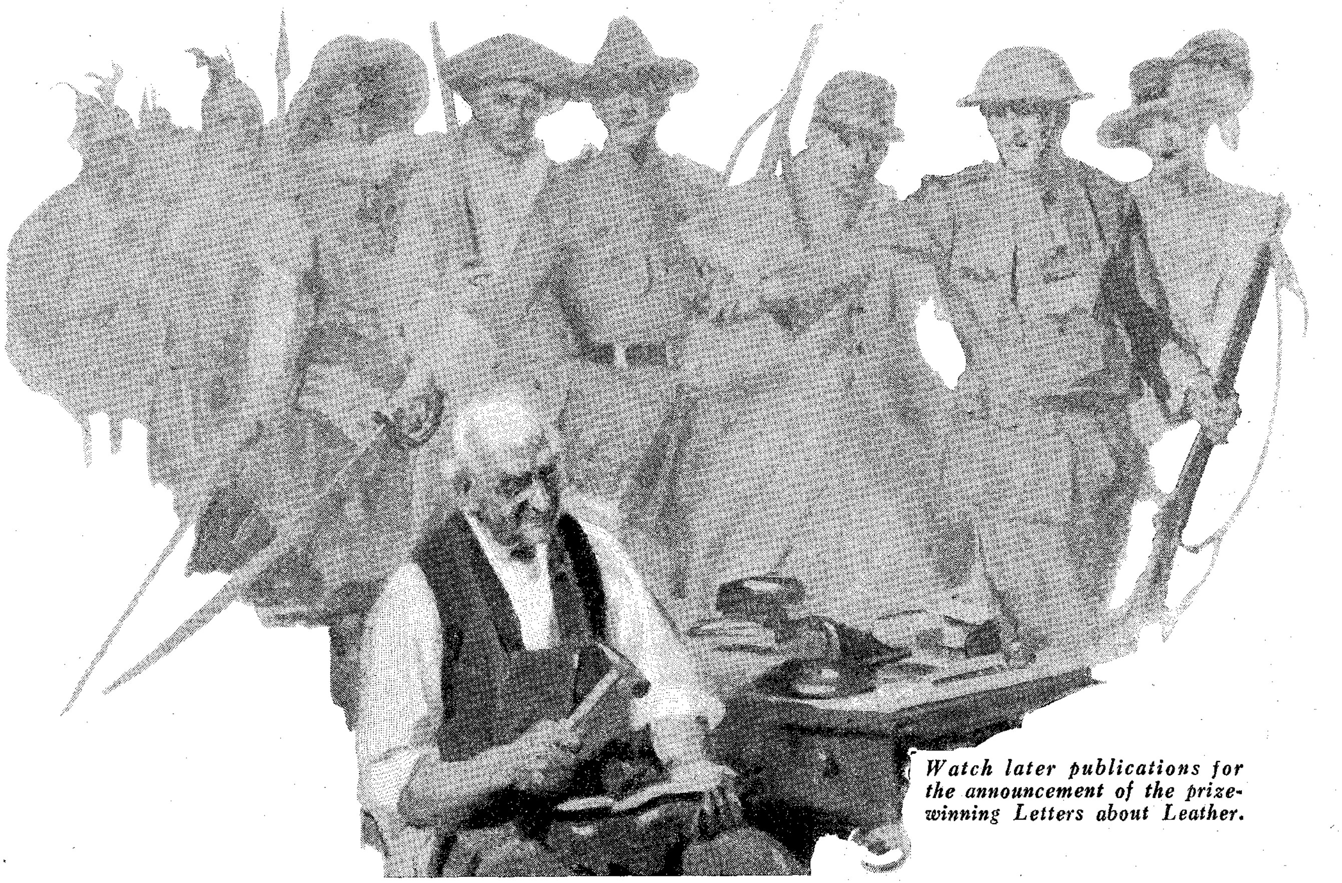
Many stories of injustice to veterans are, thinks Mr. Frost, without foundation, but continues:

> Less spectacular and flagrant but far deeper and more important is the uncertain value of the medical care and the training given. Worst of all are the delays, and the feeling of injustice which comes to a man when another gets more than he, even if that other has got more than justice.

The Disabled American Veterans Weekly notes that in the eight months of General Hines's Administration compensation has become more standardized and men with disability placed on a permanent status, as well as Bureau personnel cut down and a budget inaugurated. In Director Hines's recent report, newspapers noted that the mass of delayed claims had been settled, that 45,756 men have completed vocational training, and jobs secured for 33,000. For the men remaining General Hines is said to favor less vocational training for badly disabled men, and more and better hospitalization. There now seems to be a prospect that the Bureau will turn back to the Treasury $16,000,000 unexpended from this year's budget.

Amid the present welter of charges many newspaper editors see here a chance that the Veterans' Bureau may eventually throw off the "hobbles of politics and personnel." Yet investigators like Frost look for a low efficiency average for some time to come. And he blames not primarily Colonel Forbes, nor grafters, nor inefficient clerks, but us, the people:

> It is politics that causes all this; the constant interference and wire-pulling for jobs and favors; the constant arrangement of all public work to provide jobs and favors, all calculated for the production of votes. Yet the politicians, too, can pass the blame back.
>
> For politicians needs must do the things the voters will reward, and there will be efficiency and intelligence in government administration just so soon as good administration and able work become better vote-getters than petty graft and personal favors. We have all helped to cheat the veterans.



Watch later publications for the announcement of the prize-winning Letters about Leather.

Any man who ever marched to war could tell you—*Nothing takes the place of Leather!*

THOUSANDS of "doughboys," marching for many a weary mile, proved a great truth that means much to every one of us in every-day life.

They proved that leather—good, honest leather—is the best material on earth for the soles and heels of shoes.

All of us have seen substitutes for leather heels and soles. Some of us have probably tried them with indifferent results.

War Department Tested All Kinds

The U. S. War Department thoroughly tested practically every known substitute. They issued many pairs of shoes—one shoe soled and heeled with leather, the other with an imitation or substitute. Marching men were asked to give their opinion as to the comparative comfort of each shoe. Records were kept of wearing quality.

Leather scored a sweeping triumph! No other material even approached it in economy, durability, comfort and appearance.

The "doughboy" found leather soles and heels were kindest to his feet. *He did not know that the reason for this lies in the fact that leather is made up of thousands of springy fibres that "give" with every movement; that leather, while water-tight, is also porous, so that the feet can "breathe" and keep cool.* He only knew that he was less tired after hours of marching or standing—that leather kept his feet comfortable and dry. Leather was what he needed; leather was what he was given; and leather is what he uses to-day!

Isn't there a lesson in this for men, and women, too, who are on their feet most of the time?

Shoeing a family of millions is a difficult task. The government standardized on heels and soles of leather because they were exactly what the soldiers needed—and because nothing else was as economical, durable, and as comfortable.

Doesn't this point the path of economy to the man or woman with a family of growing children to shoe?

For Style as Well as Comfort

The same durable, elastic properties of leather which make it so comfortable, also make it hold the graceful shapeliness of a shoe better than any other material on earth.

Men and women to-day, who want shoes which hold their stylish contours for months of comfortable wear, will profit by these wartime tests and insist upon heels and soles of honest leather.

*The Old Shoemaker Says:

"There was an Englishman in here the other day. We got to talkin' and the talk drifted around to leather.

"He told me that at the beginnin' of the war, over in London they wanted to know what to make the English soldier's shoes out of—leather or one of the thousand things that some people think are just as good.

"They took a wide belt and cemented on it a panel of flint stones—then a panel of cobble stones, then one of emery powder and one of bits of the lava that comes out of volcanoes.

"Then they took boots with different sorts of soles on them and clamped them down on the surface of that belt with a pressure up to 220 pounds and started the belt running.

"Some of those substitutes for leather were all gone after the first half hour. Others lasted an hour and a half. The poorest sorts of leather went after three hours. Better leather lasted ten and twelve hours. The best leather lasted eighteen hours—think of that!

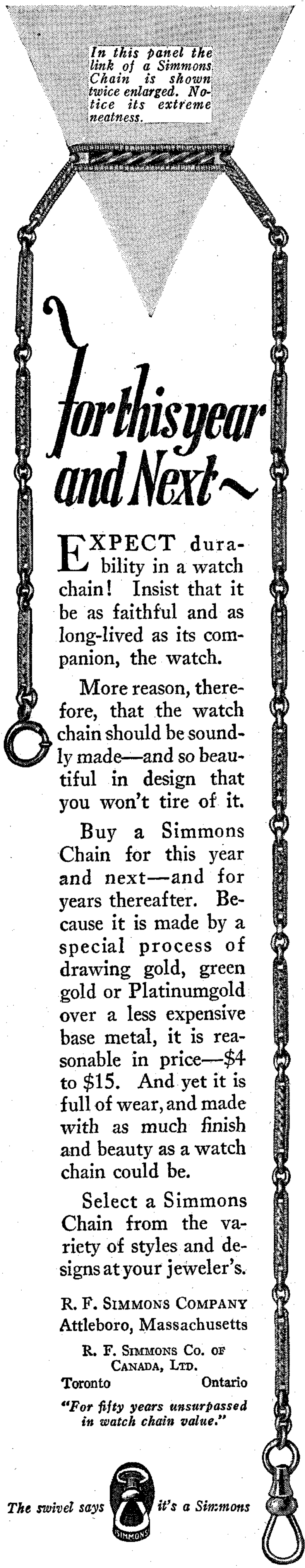
"You can lay your bottom dollar that that Englishman agreed with me that 'nothing takes the place of leather.' "

*Related upon the authority of a staff officer, B. E. F.

AMERICAN SOLE *and* BELTING LEATHER TANNERS
17 Battery Place, New York City

SOLE leather is one of the most useful products known to man. *Shoes, belts, luggage, machinery cogs—many other things in every-day use everywhere depend upon leather for greater efficiency.*

Yet the tanning industry is entirely dependent upon killers of cattle for its supply of hides. Beeves are not killed for their hides alone. If they were, prices of leather would be prohibitive. The entire world competes on an equal footing for the American business. Because of these things, tanners operate on one of the smallest margins of profit in any big, basic industry. When you buy good leather you get the greatest value for your money of practically any product known.


In this panel the link of a Simmons Chain is shown twice enlarged. Notice its extreme neatness.

For this year and Next~

EXPECT durability in a watch chain! Insist that it be as faithful and as long-lived as its companion, the watch.

More reason, therefore, that the watch chain should be soundly made—and so beautiful in design that you won't tire of it.

Buy a Simmons Chain for this year and next—and for years thereafter. Because it is made by a special process of drawing gold, green gold or Platinumgold over a less expensive base metal, it is reasonable in price—$4 to $15. And yet it is full of wear, and made with as much finish and beauty as a watch chain could be.

Select a Simmons Chain from the variety of styles and designs at your jeweler's.

R. F. Simmons Company
Attleboro, Massachusetts

R. F. Simmons Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Toronto Ontario

"For fifty years unsurpassed in watch chain value."

The swivel says SIMMONS *it's a Simmons*

SIMMONS
TRADE MARK
CHAINS

A HUNCHBACK WHO PLAYED WITH THUNDERBOLTS

(*Continued from page 40*)

"He answered the proper conception of a wonder-worker," says the New York *Tribune* editorially in one of the most intimate of the thousands of newspaper obituaries. Also:

> He had, beyond most practical scientists, the faculty of being entertaining. Whatever he said on any subject was eagerly caught up. Only the other day he was advising the country to try Henry Ford for President "as an experiment"; and the next day he was foretelling the advent of the four-hour day and the end of drudgery. The last picture we had of him was in his canoe on the Mohawk River, his favorite workshop, head buried in plans of who knows what—perhaps of harnessing the sunlight, one of the more modest of his projects. Really, the public would not have been surprized had he made sunlight out of cucumbers.
>
> The utter dissimilarity of this tiny genius to any man of his times was what captivated the popular fancy. Without doubt he was one of nature's prodigies.

It appeals to the imagination of an editorial writer in the New York *Herald* that such a man, who might have collected wealth along with fame, as other scientists and inventors have not been above doing, should have died literally penniless. The editor concludes:

> Some men would have desired the power that money brings, some the ostentatious luxuries, some a provision against the future. Steinmetz didn't care for the power or luxury, and he didn't worry about the future. To the average man whose days are occupied in a scramble for the wherewithal to pay his bills, and whose notion of earthly bliss is to have an income in which no outgo can make a fatal dent, this preference appears as self-denial.
>
> But it is doubtful if Steinmetz considered it in that light. His happiness lay in being allowed to go his own gait and do his own chosen work. The life of a rich man would have bored him. His instincts were not acquisitive.
>
> And probably there are more men who share his tastes, if not his abilities, than critics of present-day America have been willing to admit.

The profession of science includes many men "content to sacrifice their lives and energy without reward," says the editor of the New York *World*, and they are outstanding figures, now that art, which was once the object of a similar type of devotion, is largely served by artists "who have surrendered to commercialism, and are content to give the public what it will pay most to get." Steinmetz "lived as he pleased, and accomplished what he wanted to accomplish," concludes the editor, and "the fates had nothing more to offer." And even if he was the greatest electrical engineer in the world, adds the New York *Leader*, a labor paper much in sympathy with Dr. Steinmetz's Socialistic views, he was far more than that. For—

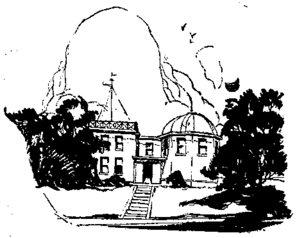
> He had a vision of a world in which all hate had been eliminated, all senseless struggling for the mere means of making a living. He had a vision of a world in which mind had reduced drudgery to a minimum and thus released energies and thoughts of men for human betterment.
>
> He had a vision of a socialized world with the profit element eliminated from industry. He not only had that vision, but he worked for it. . .
>
> A strange figure, wistful, pathetic—that was Steinmetz. Deformed, an undersized, hunchbacked dwarf with the mind of an angel and the soul of a seer; that was Steinmetz.

The fact that he was a cripple has been used by several commentators to explain, in part, the character of the man, especially his deep sympathy for those who were oppressed and unfortunate. Even the fact that he was a Socialist has been explained by his friends as "due to the physical handicap which gave him active sympathy for those whom he believed to be handicapped economically." The writer of "Topics of the Times" in the New York *Times*, however, believes that:

> A better theory is that Socialism was one of Steinmetz's many dreams, the others being those that enabled him to visualize before others could see them the enormous possibilities of science applied to electricity. The difference between the dreams that came true and the one that has not might be ascribed to the fact that as an engineer Steinmetz started with a thorough training, while as a publicist and economist he had none at all.
>
> To describe the freedom given to Steinmetz by the General Electric Company, his friend, Prof. Vladimir Karapetoff of the Cornell School of Electrical Engineering, has evolved a happy phrase—"he was allowed to try to generate electricity out of the square root of minus one." That, doubtless, was what the man often seemed to be doing to those to whom mathematics as he knew it was equally incomprehensible and useless. Fortunately his employers—no genius ever had better and few as good—took a different view.

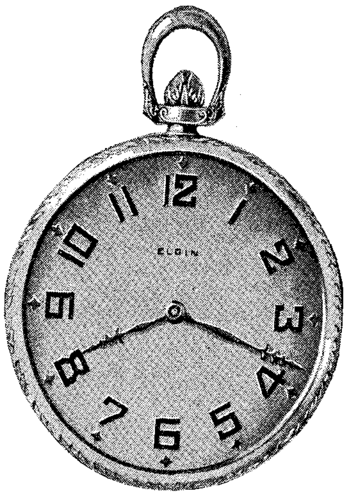
That Steinmetz was unlike other men in more than looks, Professor Karapetoff clearly and sympathetically reveals, in an article in *The Cornell Sun*: "It was impossible," he writes:

> To make him do anything except what he himself desired to do. He stayed away from the works for days; he smoked in buildings in which the President himself did not dare to smoke; he used the clockwise rotation of vectors when everybody was using the opposite rotation; he insisted on saying "ze" for "the"; he wore a soft shirt and a shabby gray suit at formal functions, and he belonged to a political party which cussed his company and its principal customers for years. . . .
>
> His life is a shining example of a quiet, straight and unswerving path amidst the turmoil of conflicting passions, avarice, extravagance, cure-alls, pseudo-science, pseudo-patriotism, pseudo-life itself. And yet, withal, his life is also a glowing tribute to this great, broad-minded country of ours which early recognized his genius, took him lovingly in her arms and carried him steadily to the pinnacle of his fame.



The Elgin Time Observatory takes the time from the stars and transmits it to the Elgin Laboratories and Timing Rooms. It is the only observatory operated by a watch company in practical time taking service every day.

No gift so fine in sentiment as a good, true watch



The "Presentation" Elgin—extremely thin and the finest watch ever presented to the men of America; hand-made, engraved case of either 14-karat, 18-karat Gold or Platinum, $300—$750

Elgin Time is broadcasted three times daily, at 12 noon, 6 p. m. and 12 midnight, Central Standard Time, from the Elgin Time Observatory through *Station WDAP*—the Drake Hotel, Chicago

THERE has been many a Christmas Watch given that was regretted at the moment of presentation.

When the thought swept over the giver that a few extra dollars would have made the watch positively good for a lifetime.

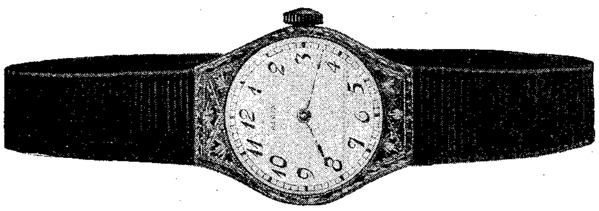
A tiny tragedy, perhaps, but counting heavily in the memory and a hurt commonsense.

* * *

When you choose a watch remember these seven points:

1. Don't buy a watch that neither you nor the recipient knows about.
2. Don't select a watch for looks unless you know who is responsible for the movement.
3. Guard against the cheap watch.
4. Bear in mind that women today want *correct* timekeepers more than they ever did.
5. If you decide on an Elgin, be patient about getting the model you want. Order early and you will be served in spite of the Elgin shortage.
6. Take Elgin as your standard even if you don't buy one. At least you will have a helpful guide.
7. Elgin is the professional timekeeper and as such makes the most unquestioned gift of its kind. Today an Elgin is a universal gift for Christmas and at other special times.

Elgin watches are always at a premium—particularly at the holiday season. It will be best for you to make your selection as soon as you can. Your jeweler will undoubtedly be glad to hold it for delivery until just before Christmas if you wish him to.



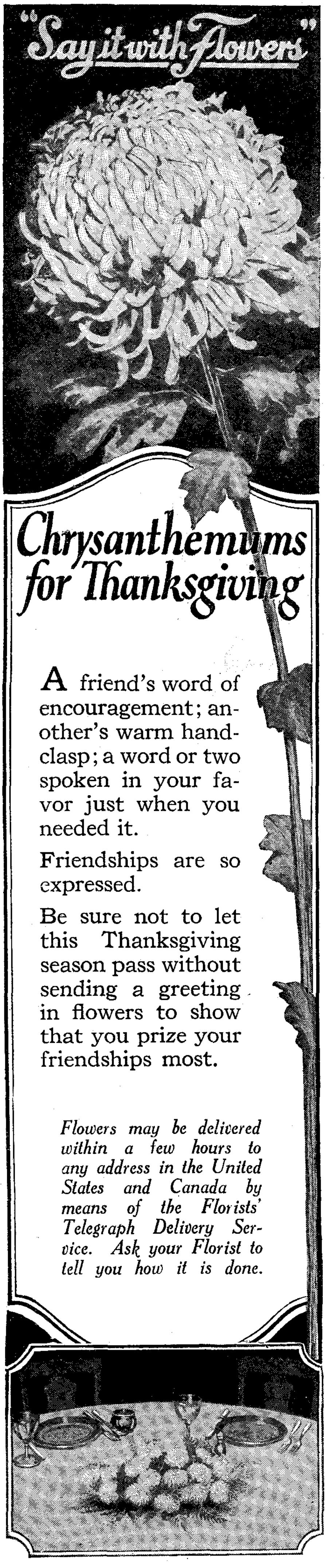
Elgin Wrist Watches, cased in Gold, Platinum, Jewel-set, and Gold-filled may be had from your jeweler at a wide range of prices.

ELGIN

The Professional Timekeeper

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, ELGIN, U. S. A.

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY



"Say it with Flowers"

Chrysanthemums for Thanksgiving

A friend's word of encouragement; another's warm handclasp; a word or two spoken in your favor just when you needed it.

Friendships are so expressed.

Be sure not to let this Thanksgiving season pass without sending a greeting in flowers to show that you prize your friendships most.

Flowers may be delivered within a few hours to any address in the United States and Canada by means of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Service. Ask your Florist to tell you how it is done.

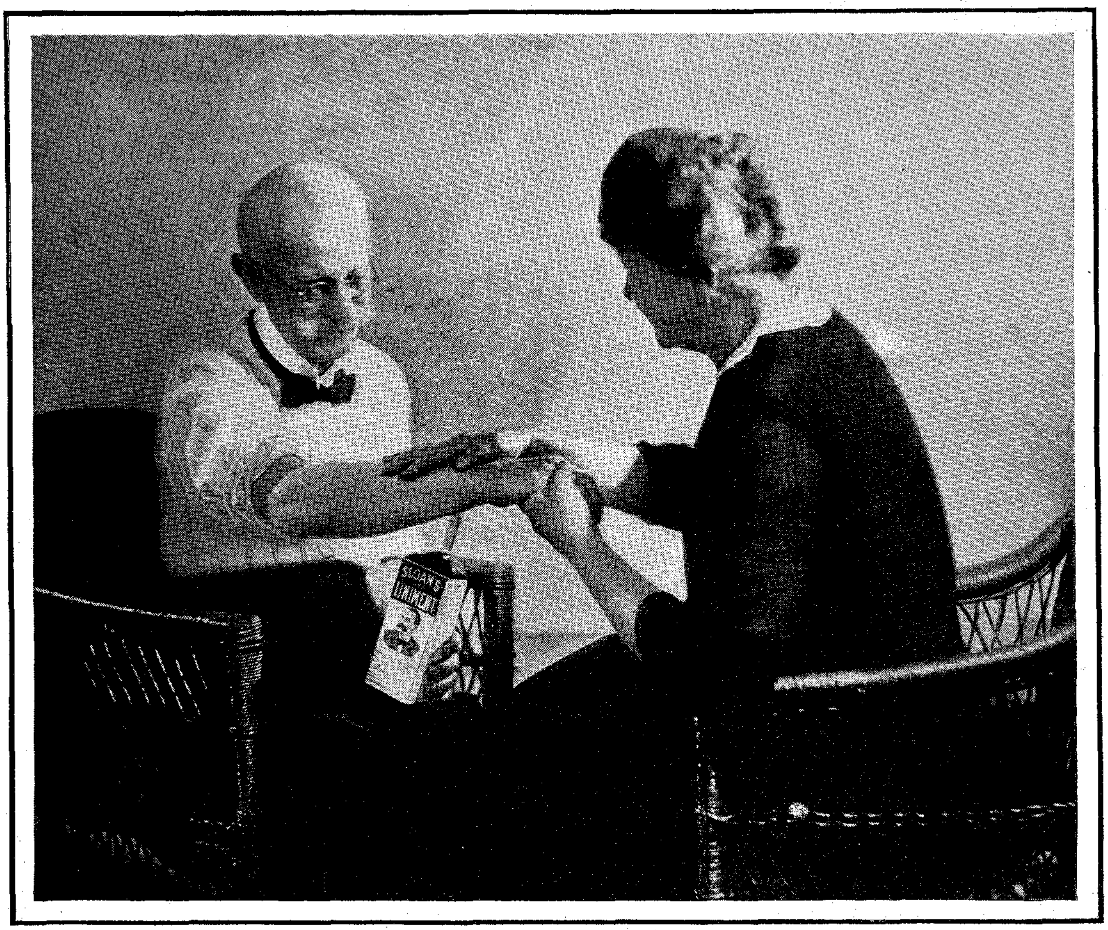
SAD FATE OF THOSE "DE LUXE PIONEERS"

THEY went forth from Brooklyn two years ago, a caravan composed of high-class touring cars and well-equipped trailers, bound across the continent, by easy stages, to new homes in Idaho. Newspaper writers and photographers followed them on their way out, and sent back accounts of their settlement, which they named "The Roseworth Colony." But now it is "sundown at Roseworth," writes a journalistic visitor, who went out, recently, to find what had happened to the much-heralded pioneering venture, and "the bitter end of a hopeful colony" seems to be in sight. There were certain difficulties, not provided for in the original prospectus, reports the investigator, George Frederic Stratton, who tells of his recent visit, in *The Country Gentleman* (Philadelphia). He relates, with mixed humor, pathos, and indignation:

> You will not find Roseworth Colony on the map of Idaho, Gem State of the West, nor will you find in its chronicles or in beautifully illustrated booklets, issued to show the world the State's scenic beauties and splendid resources, any mention of Roseworth Colony. Idahoans scowl with disgust or derision, chagrin or consternation, according to the temperament of the scowler, at any allusion to Scotty's Caravan. Any such allusion, bringing up as it does the unwelcome specters of tragedy and blundering, is taboo.
>
> Publicity, in double-column scareheads, such as Idaho never hoped to see, started with the organization of the ill-fated colony in Brooklyn, New York, and followed its seven weeks' progress in autos over the 2,500 miles of farm lands, plains, sagebrush deserts and mountain passes until it reached the promised land. Then came the catastrophic climax, and publicists crawled into their holes and pulled the holes in after them. Dark, solemn silence reigned.
>
> The whole story, now complete, with all its tangled threads of hope, romance, joy and adventure ending in a tragic shock of bitter distress and despair, is herein shown in full, *The Country Gentleman* thinking it a work of duty and mercy to make other States, inclined to reckless colonization and boosting, acquainted with all the details of this remarkable exhibition of distorted judgment.
>
> There lived in Brooklyn, New York, for many years a gentleman named W. D. Scott. He was sales manager for a large commercial house, with undoubted gifts of leadership and organization. During the Liberty Loan drives he is credited with having influenced the purchase of some $5,000,000 worth. A good mixer, good talker and of winning manner, his circle of acquaintance in his city was very large.
>
> In the spring of 1921 these acquaintances received from Scott a prospectus of a plan for forming a party to go West and grow up with the country. A copy of that prospectus is before me. It contains five pages of closely spaced typewritten matter—far too much to quote in full here. But the fascinating points of the romantic scheme, which shortly after appeared as ads in New York and Brooklyn papers, announced that Scott had corresponded with Idaho State officials and with E. T. Meredith, formerly Secretary of Agriculture in Wilson's administration, who with his brother, P. C. Meredith, owned a large tract of land that they had irrigated under the Carey Act. It contained 5,120 acres—enough to make 128 forty-acre farms—and Scott had arranged to colonize it at $125 an acre.

According to the descriptions, says Mr. Stratton, it was 2,500 feet above sea-level, of very rich soil, within ten or twelve miles of Buhl, the nearest railroad town. There was to be a town-site within the project. A good country road connected it with Buhl. There was a community hall and school, and a library was planned, also a bank, hotel and lumber-yard. Electric service for lighting and cooking was to be immediately installed. Further details ran:

> The State of Idaho would arrange with experts to teach the Caravaners how to handle their land. The promoter claimed that those authorities said that "we should sow alfalfa and wheat together in the fall of 1921 and the wheat would be harvested in June, 1922. During 1923 and thereafter it will be possible to make three cuttings of alfalfa hay, but the State suggests two cuttings of hay and allowing the third crop to run to seed. A very low and safe estimate of this shows it possible to obtain more than $1,400 for the hay and $2,400 for the seed, or approximately $4,000 total for the first year on each forty acres and upwards of that amount thereafter."
>
> Scott also asserted that the State authorities said that if their advice was followed the crops would undoubtedly pay for the land and buildings at the end of three years.
>
> Each settler was to build his own house—two rooms the first year, for which the State would see the proper lumber, with doors and sash, was laid down on each farm before the settlers arrived, such material, costing about $250, to be paid for by the settlers.
>
> A payment of $1,000 cash on the land was to be made before departure from New York; the balance, $4,000, would be payable in ten years. The State would impose no taxes for three years.
>
> Scott held meetings weekly in Brooklyn, giving descriptions with photographic views of the marvels of the West, he having made a trip to Idaho to view the proposed land. Close to one hundred of the apartment-dwelling, bridge-club members of Brooklyn announced their determination to join the colony. Then, to cinch matters, Scott went to Washington, where D. W. Davis, then Governor of Idaho, now Commissioner of Reclamation at Washington, was attending a conference on land policies, and invited him to Brooklyn to meet the prospective settlers.
>
> The meeting was held on May 22, almost all of the embryo colonists being present. In the Governor's address it is asserted by colonists that he recommended the tract of land at Roseworth and indorsed the colonization plan.
>
> I have it from one of those settlers that at that meeting he asked the Governor if he believed that city men could go onto sagebrush land and make a crop in one year.
>
> He claims the Governor answered that he was the kind of man preferred. That they didn't want Eastern farmers who knew nothing of irrigation farming, as they would not absorb new methods.
>
> When the Governor returned to Idaho his secretary remained in Brooklyn to assist Scott in the arrangements for the colony. A little later the Buhl Chamber of Commerce sent a delegation to Brooklyn. Buhl



If your rheumatism comes on again this year—

How can a medicine that is applied on the outside of the skin reach a pain deep down in the joints and muscles? This treatment acts by stimulating the brain to send new blood to the affected area

DON'T suffer unnecessary pain. Get relief at once. It may be splendidly courageous to just "grin and bear it"—but it is a frightful waste of the very vital resources you need to help you get rid of the cause of pain.

Your doctor will tell you that pain should always be relieved — just as quickly and as completely as possible.

And this relief is easily at hand. However deep-seated, however hard to reach the pain may seem to you, it can be stopped—quickly and permanently.

Nearly fifty years ago a remedy for muscular pain was given to the world that has brought relief to so many sufferers that today you will find it in one home out of every three—Sloan's Liniment—probably the foremost household remedy in America, used all over the world and recommended by doctors everywhere.

No matter where the pain is, no matter how deep down in joints and muscles, *it can be reached* if the natural curative powers *inside* the body are only aroused.

When you use Sloan's, it stimulates the nerves on the skin. They arouse the brain, which in turn causes the blood vessels to expand throughout the painful area, *under* the place where the liniment has been applied. Rich new blood rushes in.

This new blood coming, freshly purified, from heart and lungs, with all its marvelous germ-destroying, upbuilding powers brings to sick, pain-ridden tissues just what they need to heal them.

If the pain is rheumatic, it indicates the presence of disease germs. The fresh blood that Sloan's sends to the affected spot carries the very elements that alone have the power to destroy germs. If the pain is due to over-exertion, to a sprain, or a bruise—it means that muscle fibres have been injured. The fresh blood supplies the materials that alone can repair the damage.

This is the scientifically correct way to relieve pain. It doesn't just deaden the nerves. It gives your own natural bodily defenses the aid they need to drive out the cause of pain.

Don't wait until you are in actual need. Get a bottle of Sloan's this very day, and have it on hand—35c at all druggists. Just apply it—no rubbing is necessary. Immediately you will feel a gentle warmth—then a pleasant tingling of the skin—then freedom from pain. There is no burning, no blistering, only quick, lasting relief.

SLOAN'S Liniment—*Kills pain*

Crossroads of Conversation

Could the telephone directory in the hands of each subscriber be revised from hour to hour, there would be no need for the information operator. But even during its printing and binding, thousands of changes take place in the telephone community. New subscribers are added to the list. Old ones move their places of business or of residence.

Though their names are not listed on the directory, these subscribers must be connected by the highways of speech with all others in the community. To supplement the printed page, there must be guides at the crossroads of conversation.

Such are the information operators, selected for their task because of quickness and accuracy, courtesy and intelligence. At their desks, connected with the switchboards in central offices, they relieve the regular operators from answering thousands of questions about telephone numbers that would otherwise impede the rendering of service. If they are unnecessarily asked for numbers already in the directory, service is retarded.

"Information" stands for the most complete utilization of telephone facilities.

"BELL SYSTEM"
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

is the railroad town of 2,000 inhabitants nearest to Roseworth, and its people were interested in securing a near-by colony of 128 families, each with a capital of not less than $3,000.

Then, says *The Country Gentleman's* investigator, Scott outlined another plan:

> He proposed that instead of the intending settlers paying about $150 each for railroad expense across the country, they should "obtain an asset for the money by investing in equipment to take us to Idaho." He had planned autos and bungalow trailers, the latter to be of suitable design with berths to be used as sleeping-quarters.
>
> A condition was insisted upon that no family might join the colony without at least $3,000 in cash. Probably it was this condition that caused so many to draw out—that instead of 128 families only twenty-eight started on the famous Caravan de Luxe on July 28, 1921. The others, however, reiterated their determination to make up a second party as soon as they could sell their homes or businesses.
>
> The following is quoted from one of the New York dailies announcing the start:
>
> "All through the long emigration trip from the East to the West there will be nothing but a round of pleasure—fishing, swimming, game shooting and sports, and a trip through that wonder of wonders, Yellowstone Park.
>
> "These Pioneers de Luxe will suffer no privations, will battle with no Indians or wild beasts, will hew no path through the wilderness. They will travel in luxury in autos with electrically equipped portable homes, and all modern conveniences. They will attend theaters and movies, and be acclaimed as heroes all along the 2,500-mile pilgrimage."
>
> There may or may not have been some hidden irony in that lurid prediction, but it predicted correctly. At most of the towns and cities east of Chicago, Scotty's Caravaners were acclaimed as heroic pioneers—up-to-date in every respect. Photos of the strange cavalcade appeared in the local papers. Over the Prairie States enthusiastic greetings increased as they traveled west, Mayors of small towns making speeches, village maidens bringing in bouquets, and often outlying farmers crowding the town to see the Caravan de Luxe, as it became nationally known. At Cheyenne a number of cowboys and cowgirls helped the Mayor and city officials to express how glad they were. Farther on, at the border of Idaho, a delegation of State officials met them.
>
> Then they reached Twin Falls and Buhl, where a day and a night were spent in ovations, followed in the morning by the last stretch of their journey. It was beautiful farm country as they drove away from Buhl, with prosperous fields and orchards. Then came a long unbroken stretch of level sagebrush, extending south for miles to the great Jarbridge Mountains on the Nevada border, and somewhere in that vast sea of brush was Roseworth Colony.

At last, the leading cars halted; several men got out, walked ahead a few yards and gazed "astonishment and consternation in their faces." For, records Mr. Stratton:

Before them was an appalling cañon—

the Salmon River Pass. As all those settlers left their cars and gathered at the rim they saw at their feet a chasm in the earth, 600 feet deep, at the bottom of which rushed a furious river. The sides of that cañon were at most places almost perpendicular. At one point the beautiful movie star, fleeing in desperation from the atrocious villain, could have plunged from that rim down into the water below without damaging tree, rock or brush.

Where they were standing, aghast, the trail turned abruptly down the face of the precipice—a dug-out trail, not wide enough for cars to pass each other except at sparse intervals. One mile was the length of that trail before it reached the bridge over the torrent.

They were utterly unprepared for such an appalling sight. Their wives shrank back in terror at the view of that narrow, crooked, descending trail and at what was just off the trail.

But they got down without accident and made the equally difficult grade up to the opposite rim. Then another ten miles and they were at Roseworth.

It was the end of the long trail. With it came an outburst of rage, dismay, indignation and grief. Instead of the ten-mile trip from Buhl, the nearest railroad town, twenty-two miles had been covered. Instead of the buildings described, they saw only, in the far distance, a few tiny shacks, the homes of old squatters. One of those shacks, indistinguishable to the settlers, was the public school. The community hall was nowhere.

Instead of laid-out roads was the crooked winding trail over which they had come. What had been described as appearing like "a newly laid-out city addition" was miles upon miles, in every direction, of sagebrush desert, backed in the south by the weird, mysterious peaks of the Jarbridge Mountains. Instead of the building lumber, doors and windows on each ranch, there were gopher holes, and here and there a survey stake if you poked long enough among the brush to find it. Instead of the joyous reception committee with cordial welcome which they had grown so accustomed to meeting on the way, there was a solitary citizen of the squatter settlement in ragged overalls. Instead of black loam which they expected, they saw only a lonesome desert of sand without one green leaf; only the dismal, gnarled, irregular clumps of sagebrush.

Being tenderfeet they did not know that two or three inches beneath that sea of sand, which had been blown on by years of winds, was the rich black loam; that the gnarly, dusty sagebrush in its sturdy growth was as sure an indication of good soil as a fine crop of wheat would have been. They did not know that in the spring great clumps of beautiful wild flowers and strange grasses would be interspersed with that brush. But this was September, the end of a long, hot, arid summer, and there wasn't a blade of green in all that vast expanse of dismal gray sage.

They camped that night, goes on *The Country Gentleman's* chronicler, and for several days consulted as to their future. During that interval a party of officials came over from the capital. They drove over the project and assured the settlers that the land, climate and water were such that a large variety of products could be grown. Undoubtedly, says Mr. Stratton:

Those men were right, but they came

Are you the Lucky One in Five?

Not if you neglect your teeth

All too few persons practice the strictest oral hygiene. Far too many are infected with Pyorrhea, and through neglect, lose their teeth and suffer from broken health. For statistics show that four out of every five past forty, and thousands younger, are subject to this sinister disease.

At the first sign of Pyorrhea, Nature gives her danger signal—tender gums which bleed easily when the teeth are brushed.

Fortunate is he who heeds that friendly warning; his teeth may be spared, while he who neglects that admonition may pay the extreme penalty.

Heed Nature's Warning

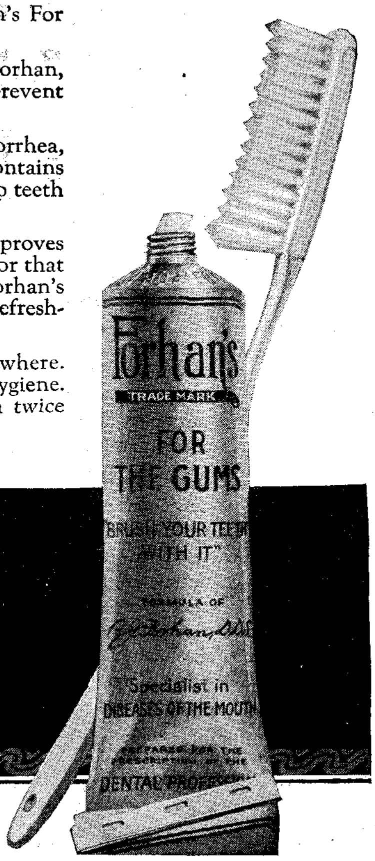
At the first sign of tender, bleeding gums, go to your dentist for teeth and gum inspection and start using Forhan's For the Gums at once.

Forhan's For the Gums is the scientific formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S. If used consistently and used in time, it will prevent Pyorrhea or check its course.

In addition to its efficacy in the treatment of Pyorrhea, Forhan's For the Gums is an excellent dentifrice. It contains nothing but the most beneficial ingredients that keep teeth white and clean, and the gums firm and healthy.

Remember, statistics are all against you. Science proves that four out of every five are doomed after forty. For that reason it is good health insurance to start using Forhan's For the Gums today. It is pleasant to the taste and refreshing to the mouth.

Forhan's For the Gums is sold by druggists everywhere. Start a good habit today, the habit of strict oral hygiene. Go regularly to your dentist, and brush your teeth twice a day with Forhan's. 35c and 60c in tubes.



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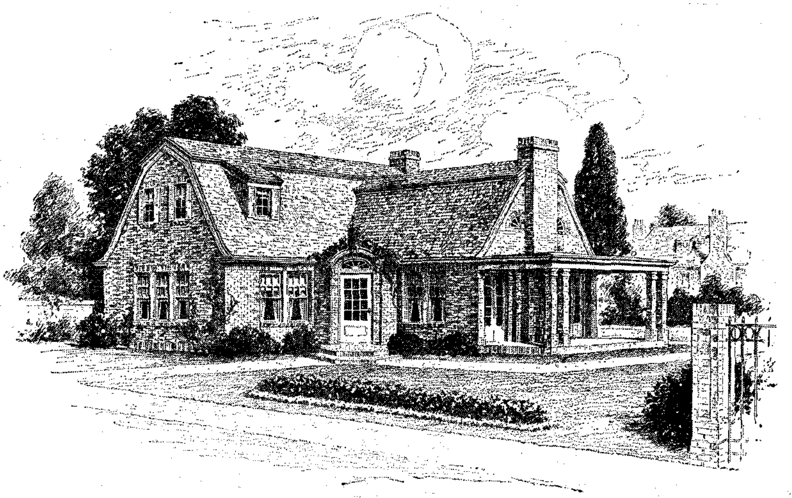


A. F. B. A. HOUSE No. 702 *Designed for Service Department, American Face Brick Association*

This is one of the ninety-six artistic and well-planned Face Brick houses shown in "Face Brick Bungalow and Small House Plans."

Face Brick Makes the Truly Economical Home

EVERY year more and more home-builders learn the secret of building an economical home. They are finding that the house which costs the least to maintain is the cheapest to own. This is one reason why so many Face Brick houses are being built today. Slow depreciation, a minimum of repairs and upkeep, painting only around doors and windows, low insurance rates, and smaller fuel bills—all contribute to the economy of the Face Brick house. The facts are discussed in "The Story of Brick." For your copy address American Face Brick Association, 1734 Peoples Life Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Send for these booklets:

"The Story of Brick" is an attractive booklet with beautiful illustrations of modern homes, and discusses such matters as Comparative Costs, Basic Requirements in Building, The Extravagance of Cheapness, Financing the Building of a Home, and kindred subjects. A copy will be sent free to any prospective home-builder.

"Face Brick Bungalow and Small House Plans" embrace 96 designs of Face Brick bungalows and small houses. These houses are unusual and distinctive in design, economical to build, and convenient in floor plan. "Face Brick Bungalow and Small House Plans" are issued in four booklets, showing 3 to 4-room houses, 5-room houses, 6-room houses, and 7 to 8-room houses. The entire set for one dollar; any one of the books, twenty-five cents. We can supply complete working drawings, specifications and masonry quantity estimates at nominal prices.

"The Home of Beauty" contains fifty designs of Face Brick houses, mostly two stories, representing a wide variety of architectural styles and interior arrangements. These houses were selected from 350 designs submitted in a nation-wide Architectural Competition. Sent for 50 cents. We also distribute complete working drawings, specifications and quantity estimates for these houses at nominal cost.

"The Home Fires" is a new book containing twenty attractive original fireplace designs, for which complete plans may be purchased for one dollar, and twenty-five pictures of fireplaces designed by well-known architects. Also an article on fireplace construction. Sent for 25 cents.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

too late. The newcomers would believe no man under oath.

A few decided to stay through the winter and see what spring brought, but most of them made their way over the pass again, sold as best they could their auto outfits and went back to Brooklyn, after a joy ride de luxe that had cost many of them all of the money they had raised by selling equities in homes, small businesses, or drawing out their bank savings. The few who remained built shacks for the winter and made a contract with the old-timers to clear off the brush and plow their land. The price for doing this preliminary work was eight dollars an acre.

But comparatively easy as the clearing of sagebrush land is, the new settlers were too discouraged at the prospects before them, and in the spring only four of them stayed to make a crop, the others drifting away to find jobs or get back East.

I found three of those who remained. One, who is now in an excellent position in Boise, is a fine, well-educated, well-read man. He has particular reasons for not having his name published, so I must call him just Smith.

His bitterness has dwindled down to mildness, vivified with some grim humor. He gave me a list of the families who comprised the caravan as follows: One railroad traveling agent, two traveling salesmen, two bookkeepers, one mining engineer, one single woman, one stone mason, one doctor, one freight broker, one college teacher, one auto mechanic, one veterinarian, one machinist, one retail butcher, one grocer, one musician. The other eleven were retail storekeepers and clerks. All but five were married, and there were twenty-two children in the party.

Such men, accustomed to doing business in a business way, made partial payments of a thousand dollars each for land that they'd never seen.

"What did all their outfit cost?" I inquired.

"They were one-ton trucks with a five-passenger tonneau on each. They cost $850 each, and the trailers, built to order, cost $275. For each outfit, $1,125. I argued for railroad travel, but I was turned down. I had my own car, as several others did."

"And the expenses of the trip, Mr. Smith. What did they amount to?"

"I spent more than $500, and I know that only a few of the families got through for less. We were seven weeks on the road and spending something right along."

"That makes $1,600 the cost of each family's trip," I remarked. "With the thousand dollars they paid on the land, it didn't leave much out of the $3,000 to start farming on."

He retorted: "I know that some of them didn't have enough to buy lumber for a one-room shack. They stayed through that first winter and sold their autos for whatever they could get to tide them over or take them out to look for jobs. They held their trailers for winter homes, and they suffered severely from the cold."

I heard afterwards that Smith had lent money to several to help them out through that distressing period.

"How many hung onto their land?"

"Only four, I think, including myself. We spent a couple of hundred dollars each for lumber to put up two-room shacks, and paid eight dollars an acre to get the land in shape for a crop. I bought a team and some implements and planted mine in the spring to Grimm alfalfa with a nurse crop of wheat and barley. Then I came out here to Boise and got a job.

"I got twenty-six bushels of wheat an acre and thirty-five of barley that fall, and older settlers called it unusually good for raw land, and the alfalfa came on finely. Last fall I bought three cows and put a tenant on there on crop shares. I'm going to hang onto it. The land is good. Some day I'll get back all it cost, and more."

I saw two of the other men who were hanging on. One is in a good position as bookkeeper for the largest sheep-growing company in the State. The other, the musician, is engaged as organist at one of the largest churches in Boise. Both were feeling the same way as Smith, determined to hang on. Their embryo farms are rented on crop shares, and they expect to make their land payments, somehow. All the rest are gone. A few have engaged an attorney to bring suits—still pending—for the recovery of the money they paid.

The great blunder, it seems to me, was in permitting the impression that the State of Idaho was back of the project. With the colonists it is difficult to analyze the impulses, the hopes, and after that the unreasonable fears that made them quit before they had taken the first steps to develop themselves as Western men or their land as farm land. They had all been connected in some capacity with city business men. They had saved some money, which indicates sound common sense—an indication that pales when we learn that they paid out $1,000 cash for land unseen; when they threw away another $1600 for a great joy ride; that altho they had taken Scott's word for all the advantages of the West, they refused, after they reached there, to make the slightest effort to investigate if any of those advantages had any real basis. They quit in a spasm of rage as they had commenced in a spasm of adventurous enterprise.

HOW TO BECOME A PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY

Be born in the United States. Necessary even tho some possibilities think it is a hardship.

* * *

Have family live in small house while you are born. Log-cabin is best.

* * *

Live thirty-five years or more. This is just about the hardest thing you do to become a possibility.

* * *

Practise shaking hands. Churning develops the muscles for this. Use old-fashioned churn.

* * *

Never rob the people by force. A term in the penitentiary spoils a Presidential possibility.

* * *

Get elected Senator. Jump around yelling about something. Yell about anything. Don't forget to yell.

* * *

Get square cap and dinner-pail. Pose for picture. You are a laborer. Laborers are men who work.

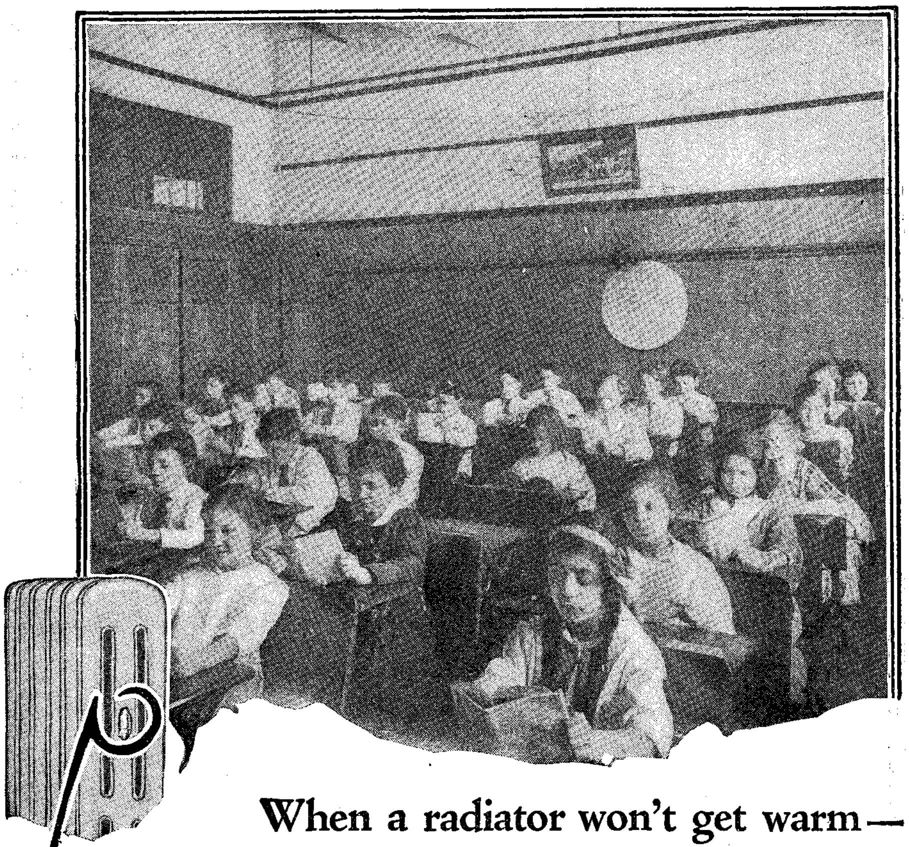
* * *

Think up plan to reduce national debt by abolishing all taxes.

* * *

Propose amendment to Constitution that we shall have no more amendments. You can't miss with this. T. S.

—*Life*.

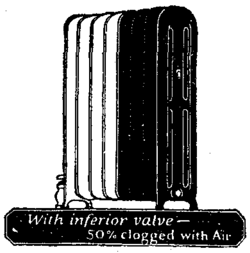


When a radiator won't get warm—invest $1.60 in an Airid Air Valve

LAST WINTER thousands of people found how to make cold radiators hot. They answered an Airid advertisement like this one.

Says a Superintendent of Schools in Minnesota:

"We had a lot of trouble with our radiators before we put on Airid Air Valves. They solved the problem entirely. The air gets out, the radiators heat up quickly, there is no hissing or noise, and best of all, there is no water running over the floor."



You are wasting a large part of your coal money, if the air valves won't let your radiators get warm. Airid will prevent this waste and double your comfort for only $1.60 a room.

Try Airid on your coldest radiator

Just try one Airid Air Valve in your coldest room. It is on sale at $1.60 in the stores of Heating Contractors and Plumbers everywhere. It can be attached to any radiator in a moment by anyone—without tools—without adjustment. If your dealer happens to be out, mail us the coupon below.

With AIRID—
100% filled with Steam

MADE AND GUARANTEED BY

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY
IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators for every heating need
1807 Elmwood Ave. Dept. S70 Buffalo, N.Y.

AIRID Air Valve
Rids the radiator of cold air

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY Dept. S 70 1807 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.

This coupon, with $1.60, will bring you an Airid Air Valve. We are willing to let Airid stand or fall by what it will do for the coldest radiator in your coldest room.

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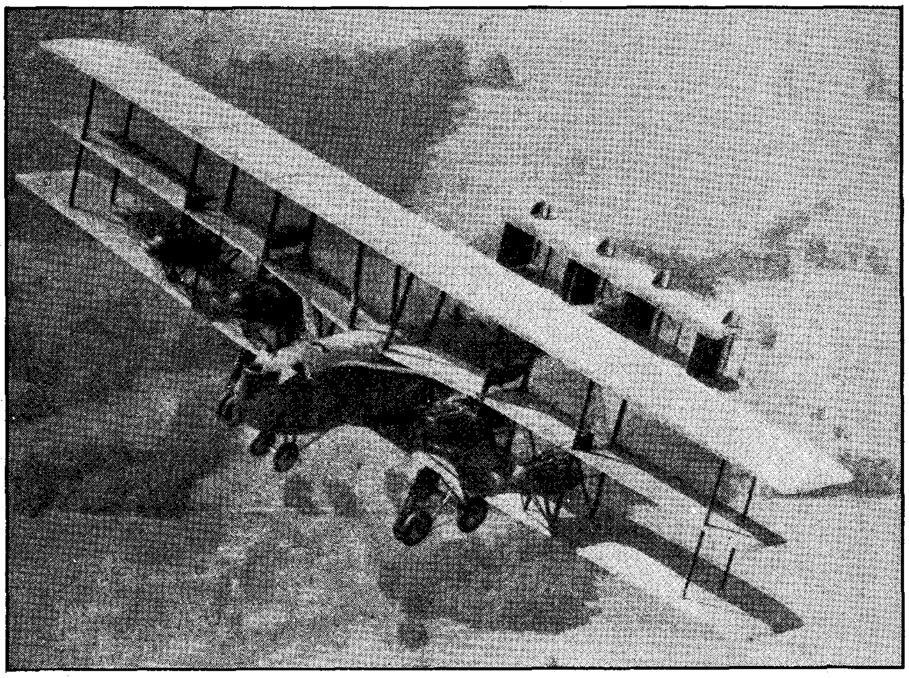
Address ____________

MOTORING · AND · AVIATION

AIRPLANES, AND GENERAL SLAUGHTER, IN THE NEXT WAR

THE SLAUGHTER OF NON-COMBATANT men, women and children, with other cruelties of primitive warfare, is confidently predicted for the next war between any two large powers; and the reason for this return to barbarity is given as the development of the modern airplane. "Little imagination is needed to predict what will happen," announces a German military authority, commander of an Army corps during the World War. "Air squadrons will drop their poison and fire bombs upon the cities, and the country back of the lines will be reduced to ruins." The German General's opinion is shared by a leading military expert of England, as well as by a prominent member of the French General Staff, all three of whom contribute to an international causerie conducted by the New York *Herald* on the subject of "the next war." They agree that victory in this war will depend largely upon the destruction of helpless non-combatants, far in the rear of the fighting lines, and that this destruction will be chiefly brought about by airplanes. Poisons, including both gases and death-dealing disease germs, will be scattered over the cities. Thermite bombs will start fires, and explosive bombs will destroy factories and lines of communication, along with the civil population. The three military critics agree that there is no defense against this slaughter at the present time, since, to put it professionally, the development of the airplane has put the offense far ahead of the defense in modern warfare. They agree also that, in case of another great war, so much of civilization would be destroyed that a return to something resembling the "Dark Ages" would not be improbable. European civilization might easily be blotted out, agree the German and French authorities, and the British commentator, Commander Burney, of the Navy, inventor of the paravane during the war, and at present a member of Parliament, says that America would be anything but immune. He writes:



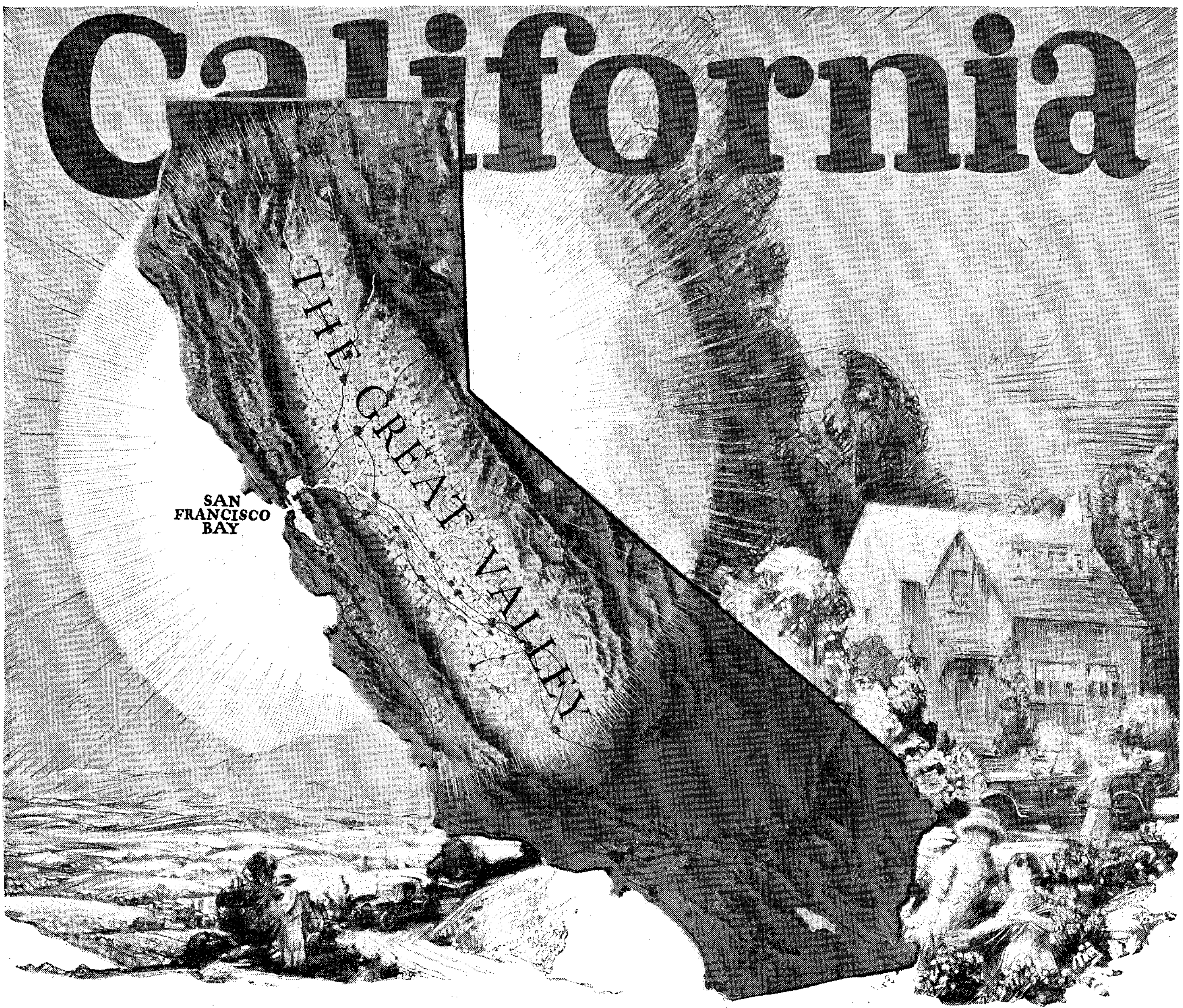
A FEW OF THESE COULD WIPE OUT A CITY

The Barling Bomber, developed for the United States Army, is the largest airplane in the world to-day, but other nations could easily duplicate it. Such planes can carry five tons of bombs or deadly gas, and aircraft four times as large are predicted within the next few years.

> There is scarcely a city in America which could not be destroyed, together with every living person therein, within, say, three days of the declaration of war between America and such a country as Japan on the Asiatic side, or a new group, such as Russia, Germany and Bulgaria from the European side. I do not say that this is possible to-day, but assuming that the technical possibilities which now exist in plan and on paper are translated into actual fact within, say, ten years, I believe that I have not overstated the possibilities.
>
> Such a prospect must, to every thinking person, modify any preconceived notions upon the possibility of isolation. There is really no such condition in our affairs as distance unrelated to the time. That is to say, it is the time taken to travel between two points which is the important factor. The actual geographical distance is not important. For instance, during the Napoleonic wars, Napoleon, using the resources of an Emperor, could only make an average of four miles an hour between Moscow and Paris, and Nelson's fleet never averaged more than five miles an hour when he chased Villeneuve across the Atlantic to the West Indies and back again. Within ten years we shall have fleets of airships with speeds of 100 miles an hour carrying airplanes whose speeds will probably be between 200 and 300 miles an hour.
>
> As a consequence of this development America will be much closer to Europe or Japan in actual time than Spain was to England 100 years ago. It is therefore evident that America will be as closely related in political affairs with Europe and Asia as was Spain with England in the sixteenth century. In fact, the proximity will be more pronounced, as an airship leaving Japan could, within forty-eight hours, be destroying San Francisco. Similarly an airship leaving Europe could be attacking New York in less than forty hours from the time of her departure.

It is practically impossible to protect boundaries, under modern conditions, from aircraft, declares Commander Burney. The power of fighting-planes, and of the destructive agencies that they employ, has advanced much faster than the measures which can be taken against them. The best way of looking at the problem of modern war, he goes on, is to say that:

> The Armies and Navies have made a defensive ring or fence around the country that they are endeavoring to protect, and by that means have kept the territory within that ring inviolate and undamaged. Now, however, their communications can be destroyed without first fighting their protectors. Aircraft can jump this ring or fence and play havoc on the inside. What does this imply? Surely it implies that the objective will be the destruction of the cities, railways, power stations, etc., and, in fact, any concentrated structure erected by mankind that bears directly or indirectly on the life of a nation.
>
> Such a possibility fundamentally alters our whole outlook upon the method of waging war. For instance, of what good is a fleet or army if the factories which supply them with munitions are destroyed; if the farmers can not transport their grain and meat to feed either the civil population or the fighting forces; if the coal from the mines and the oil from the wells can not be transported in order to supply the fleet with the necessary fuel? If, in fact, that is the situation, it is obvious that the fleets are immobilized and the armies contained, just as surely as if the ships had been sunk and the armies surrounded.
>
> The inevitable conclusion that must be drawn is that the great cities of a country are the focal points that will be attacked. That is obvious. Let us, therefore, examine how the attack can be carried out. So far as we know to-day, there are three ways of



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FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND people have come to California within 10 months. Thousands who came to visit already have found here opportunities for getting ahead and for year-round enjoyment beyond anything they have ever known. They are making California their permanent home. All have found that life in California is better for them—as it is better for you.

Better for Everyone

Life in California is better for everyone.

A thousand miles of wonderful living is yours from which to choose. City or country, mountains or valleys, seashore or interior, you may live where you will, on any possible scale of income, out of doors at all seasons, away from extremes of heat and cold, getting more out of life each day and each year than you have believed possible.

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In the magnificent expanses of the Great Valley, California farms produce twice the average cash yield per farm.

California fruit trees yield, in cash returns, twice the national average per tree and California orchards produce more than a third of all the fruit grown in America.

California dairy cows give more milk per cow than those of any other state, and the hundred million dollar dairy farm production is not enough to meet the demand.

Nor is this all. California is growing yearly — daily. Her manufactures in a decade have increased 273 per cent. They supply the needs of this fast growing population. They reach out from the broad waters of San Francisco Bay to the markets of the world. New thousands of population create new advantages, new values, new business opportunities.

A Place for You

California, with room and a welcome for thirty million people, has a place for you.

In the Great Valley, where nearly a million acres of irrigated land are ready for occupancy,— in business or manufacturing or in the opportunity to establish your ideal home with its year-round roses and recreations, — your investment, large or small, will give you, in California, a greater value.

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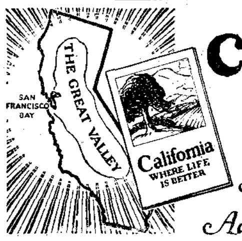

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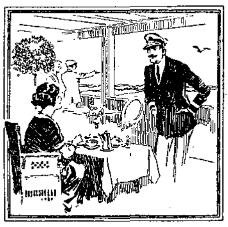

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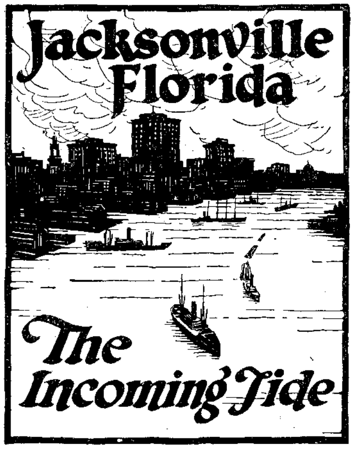

The incoming tide of industrial and commercial advancement in Jacksonville is attracting the eyes of men with vision and capital.

In domestic and foreign freight movements, as a manufacturing and distributing point, in commercial importance and in building activities, Jacksonville, Florida, is one of the fastest growing cities in the Southeast. It also ranks fifth among Southern cities in bank clearings.

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"Investment Opportunities in Jacksonville, Florida" is an illustrated booklet which gives facts and figures that show the increasing importance of Jacksonville to a territory with a population of over 8,000,000. It points out the tide of development setting in, and indicates many opportunities for profitable investment. Address:

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

attack, viz., dropping explosives, poison gas or germs.

Examine the possibility of explosives and consider only what can be done to-day by an existing airplane when it is brought to the point of attack. Assuming that the machine will be carried to within 200 miles of its objective, either by a floating aircraft carrier or an airship, it could carry two bombs of 2,000 pounds each. Any such bomb could not only completely destroy the Woolworth Building, if dropt upon it, but would probably shatter any other building within a radius of 200 yards from the point where it had been dropt. It would not take very long to work out the number of such bombs that would be required to completely destroy New York or any other city.

With regard to poison gas, the attack would perhaps be even more insidious. Gases now exist that are more than 1,000 times as powerful as anything used in the late war, and on a still day I venture to think that containers carrying gas instead of explosives would kill more people than the same weight of bombs. There is one gas which is so powerful that the person inhaling it would be killed instantaneously. When this gas was tried upon a cat, the animal fell over dead without even a tremor.

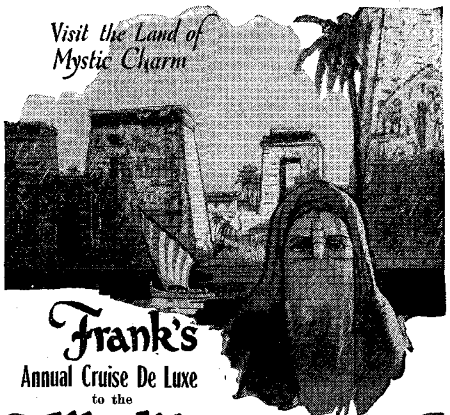
Most of the earlier gases, so I believe, affected the animal so that it showed signs of discomfort for some little time before it was vitally affected. The development here is important. Such a gas would not give people time to put on gas-masks. Critics will say, however, that there will be plenty of warning because of the noise of the aircraft engines. Not so, says the scientist; the engine can be silenced absolutely, and we have already silenced about 60 per cent. of the noise of the propeller. My own opinion is that within ten years aircraft will be practically silent. When that time comes it will not be a case of "manna" descending from heaven, but silent, invisible, scentless gas that will kill certainly and instantaneously.

Another danger that such a gas will have for the city attacked is its capacity to hang for days at a time if it is not disturbed by wind. Being slightly heavier than air it would sink into all the lower rooms, subways and cellars, as well as into the bombproof shelters that may be erected in the future. One can imagine the effect of an attack upon a city with subways if the gas was to percolate down the ventilators and stairs. All persons traveling would be instantly killed.

With regard to germs and bacteria, I do not propose to enlarge on this matter, but I am given to understand that flasks and containers filled with these could be dropt into reservoirs and would thus poison the water supply of all towns.

Perhaps those people who live in Chicago and other cities at great distance from the sea will consider themselves to be perfectly safe, owing to the limited radius of action of airplanes. I do not believe that they have any real reason to assume that sense of safety. The combination of the airship carrying airplanes gives to the attacking planes so great a radius of action that any town could be reached.

Diseases spread by microbes will certainly play a large part in the next war, says the French writer, Col. Jean Fabry,



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Here's good news for all who suffer from deafness. The Dictograph Products Corporation announces the perfection of a remarkable device which has enabled thousands of deaf persons to hear as well as ever. The makers of this wonderful device say it is too much to expect you to believe this, so they are going to give you a chance to try it at home. They offer to send it by prepaid parcel post on a ten-day free trial. They do not send it C.O.D. —they require no deposit—there is no obligation. They send it entirely at their own expense and risk. They are making this extraordinary offer well knowing that the magic of this little instrument will so amaze and delight the user that the chances of its being returned are very slight. Thousands have already accepted this offer and report most gratifying results. There's no longer any need that you should endure the mental and physical strain which comes from a constant effort to hear. Now you can mingle with your friends without that feeling of sensitiveness from which all deaf persons suffer. Now you can take your place in the social and business world to which your talents entitle you and from which your affliction has, in a measure, excluded you. Just send your name and address to the Dictograph Products Corporation, Suite 1302, Candler Bldg., 220 W. 42nd St., New York, for descriptive literature and request blank.

at present a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, formerly of General Joffre's staff It is quite a long time, he observes, since boiling oil and melted wax were poured on adversaries, but the next war seems likely to take us back, to those old days, with infinite improvement in the machinery by which such tortures were made possible. Microbes, disease germs of horrible virulency, will be thrown into the drinking-water of the cities of the enemy. Airplanes will be used for spreading these and other horrors among the civil population, he goes on, and here:

> The bridle must be left on the neck of imagination. That which appears foolish to-day might be completely out of fashion to-morrow. Especially so as the paralyzing action of peace, of which I speak above, has never before made itself so felt. Aviation which went ahead with the speed of a meteor has now gone back to that of an oxen-drawn vehicle.
>
> Gases? Alas, certainly despite all precautions so justly taken!
>
> Microbes? The conscience, humanity, rebels at this, says "No, it's impossible." But in Bucharest, after the evacuation by the Germans, were found tubes full of microbes. Conscience and war—sometimes! Again the question is repeated, "Who does it concern, who will attack?"
>
> Submarines? Yes and yes and again yes, just as for airplanes. There are certain sea lines which for France, for example, are of as much value as the railroad from Paris to Strasbourg.
>
> But especially and particularly if clear-sightedness has been uppermost, material to accompany infantry To this unit will undoubtedly fall the first and most important rôle at the beginning of another war.
>
> The reader now wants a picture of such a beginning. Here it is, fairly confused and made under all reservations. For who can tell exactly?
>
> Here is a certainty, however. Before a shot is fired, the whole country will look like a white-hot factory. Then not an inch of ground must be lost, and destruction and the disorganization of the factory opposite must be the order.
>
> War must be carried into the adversary's camp Everything commands this. Then, perhaps, there would be a necessity to attack to defend oneself? But who could advise a country to do the contrary if the devastated regions of France and Belgium have been seen and if it is realized that the first blows might be of such violence that there would be great risk in waiting for them, of not being able to return them.
>
> Air squadrons, mobile and powerful cavalry, tanks, artillery and infantry formations on caterpillar trucks will go and strike the vital organs demolish the points of the enormous station, destroy the boilers, burn the engines of the enormous factory opposite.
>
> Divisions, armies held ready in time of peace so that war shall not install itself on national soil, beginning movements on a large scale . . . is this already the armed nation which has come to fight the battle for its life? Certainly not.
>
> Is an imprudent advance guard to play the part itself? No, it is an army quickly got together so as not to neglect any chance of paralyzing the enemy's effort. At least it will collect material for a battle-front in enemy territory.
>
> Further than this . . . who can tell? It is armed to move along with great force

It is their favorite line

You get a splendid conception of American life from the people you meet on the famous trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Here you see the world-round travelers, Orient-bound; educators, farmers, Army and Navy officers; families on vacation; business men on the efficient routine of their affairs. Here you see engineers and scientists, come from the ends of the earth to study that marvel of railroad construction, the more than 600 miles of *electrified* right of way through the mountains. Winter and summer, travelers such as these prefer this route for that excellence of equipment, cuisine and attentive service that has given the "Milwaukee" its repute as the most progressive railroad in the world.

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"Say, Daddy, why don't you get hooks on your shoes like I have?"

Ask for shoes with shoe hooks—insist on having what you want!

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

> But let us not forget that there is some one opposite. What will he do? He will have accumulated unforeseen resistance, barriers of fire, of electricity, gas, water and earth.
>
> How will the first act of the drama terminate?
>
> If God wills it the attacked nation will have taken enough fortunate dispositions to stifle the conflict.
>
> If it can not, at least it will be able to establish a hard, long battle on enemy soil.
>
> If not, it will be invaded, and it is on its soil that the war of horror and destruction will continue.
>
> Already at the rear, in the fever with which it organizes itself, the whole country will have received numerous wounds, perhaps poisonous ones, fallen out of the sky.
>
> Already in every part of the world every man and everything will begin to be drawn into the whirlpool, and everything will be attracted.
>
> What will happen then? The romance begins here; it will be terrifying.
>
> All the worse for the world, which will not have been able to stifle the germs of war or which will even have developed them.
>
> All the worse for the invaded country. It will be the first sufferer and the first to disappear. In France we do not want it to be ours; we have no other secret.

France is the best protected of all countries, remarks the German contributor to the causerie, Gen. Berthold von Deimling. Late reports give the French forces 140 air squadrons against England's 38, and America's 53. He predicts that:

> Bombing squadrons will probably take the place of heavy or even the heaviest artillery, because they are able to bring about such great destruction. In the future air warfare will play a decisive rôle, far more so than was ever imagined in the World War. So we see the air fleets of the various countries increasing in most staggering fashion.
>
> All this preparation for air warfare, in so far as it has not been done already, will be combined with poison gases and thus attain frightful potentialities for destruction. Specially sinister progress also has been made in the use of poisonous gas in future war. A poisonous gas has been discovered, the so-called Lewisite gas, against which no gas-mask will be a protection. For the further development of gas warfare the entire field of chemical industry is available, and it is not improbable that a gas has already been discovered which, highly concentrated, not only irritates but instantly kills.
>
> For the throwing of this all-life-destroying poisonous gas, air warfare has at its disposal ten-ton bombs, which would be ten times as large as the largest used during the World War.
>
> Truly no imagination is needed to depict what will happen in a future European war. The air squadrons will drop their poisons and fire bombs down upon the cities of the enemy, and Europe will be reduced to ruins. This will mean the destruction of culture and civilization.
>
> According to newspaper reports on the Washington Disarmament Conference, sharp attacks were made against the use of gas in warfare, and the resolution was adopted limiting the use of same. The countries not participating in this conference were invited to indorse this resolution.
>
> The humanitarian ideals express in this

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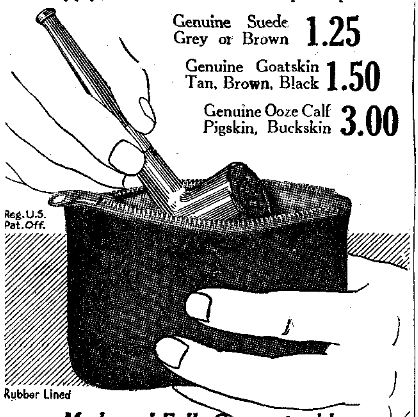

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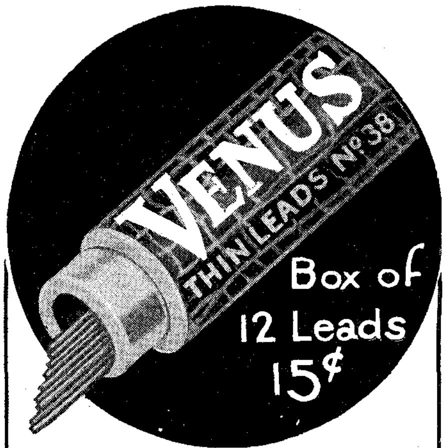

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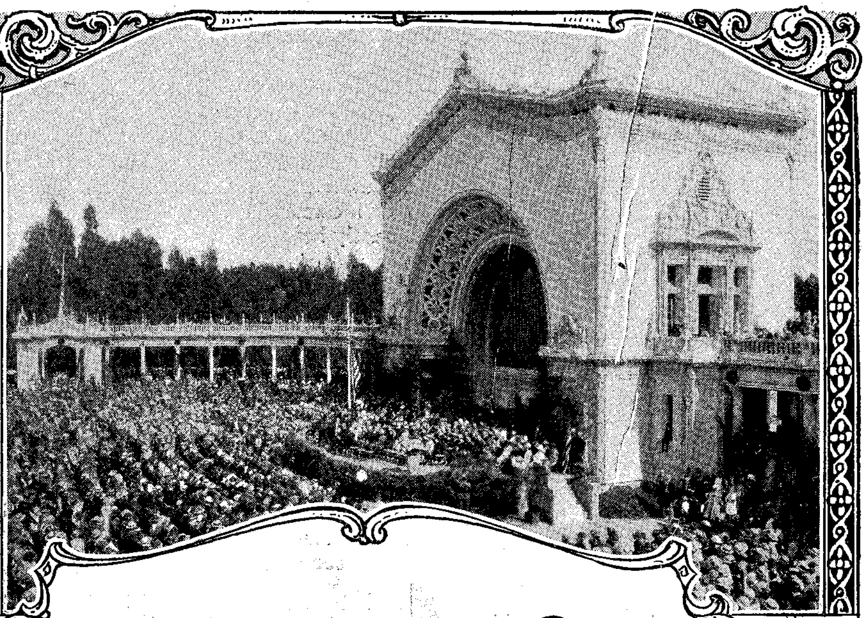
resolution deserve the grateful recognition of the entire civilized world. How far this resolution will be ratified by the respective countries, and especially to what extent its provisions will be followed, remains to be seen. The continued development of air fleets and gas equipment speaks very clearly against this resolution. In the important press of these countries no opposition to the use of poison gas is to be found.

In the meantime, as the German, French and British military experts point out, the large nations are busily preparing fantastic and horrible surprizes for each other in case a new war breaks out—which, again in agreement, they say is almost inevitable. The German and the French commentators believe that there is some hope that the League of Nations, or some similar world organization, may avert the conflict, and the Englishman, Commander Burney, makes a rather startling plea for an alliance between America and England to disarm the other nations, and thus impose a peace by force. Something like this will have to be done, he argues, to save civilization, which every nation is busy preparing to destroy. Our own sources of military information at Washington agree that the race for the mastery of destructive power is proceeding. "Despite the secrecy which descended on the naval and military activities of the major Powers when the Washington Conference called a temporary halt in competitive building," reports the Washington Bureau of *The Herald*—

> There is a staggering mass of evidence to support the general feeling and the very general fear that competition was never keener than at present.
>
> The fever of competition centers at the moment around air and undersea supremacy. Yet at the same time each of the major Powers seeks to keep in advance of the other in the science of chemical warfare.
>
> Never, it is pointed out, was it so difficult to get exact and dependable information. At no time were military budgets so misleading. At no time was there such an effort made to camouflage military expenditures as there is at the present hour with the ink hardly dry on the final ratification of the Washington Naval Treaty.
>
> That the struggle for aerial supremacy is on in real earnest is disclosed not merely by budgets but by actual facts that have become common property. It is attested to by the most casual reading of the debates in the British House of Commons and the French Chamber of Deputies—and it only requires the convening of Congress for similar debates to be launched on Capitol Hill as to what the United States is doing.
>
> All three countries, the United States, Great Britain and France, are demanding larger appropriations for aircraft for the next fiscal year. The budgets for this arm of warfare in 1923 were:
>
> Great Britain, $54,000,000.
> France, $33,000,000.
> United States, $30,000,000.
>
> The effort to increase air power aside from numerical strength has centered round greater speed for combat planes and greater size for bombing ships. The United States has the largest airship, the *Shenandoah;* also the largest bombing type, the Barling bomber, while it is leading the field



At the Outdoor Organ, Balboa Park

Come to the Land of Romance and Roses

MYRIADS of flowers, and greenest of foliage the year 'round—a wondrous panorama of ocean, bay and mountains—this is the colorful background of 1400-acre Balboa Park, the exquisitely beautiful retreat in the heart of the city, where the cultural, recreational and vigorous community life of San Diego, California, finds fullest expression.

Daily concerts, month in and month out, at the great outdoor pipe organ; museums replete with historic and artistic wealth; the zoo, of interest alike to young and old; magnificent structures of a world-famed exposition preserved to posterity—these are yours to share in common with the 125,000 cordial residents of this favored city.

Mid-winter, with day after day of crystal clearness, is especially delightful in San Diego. Here, far from the storm-king's beaten path, thousands of discriminating homeseekers year after year begin life anew. The real joy of living beckons you to

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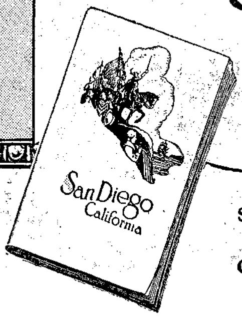
Come Direct to San Diego over the new San Diego and Arizona Railway, operated in connection with the Southern Pacific, Rock Island and the E. P. & S. W. Golden State Route, or by way of the Southern Pacific Sunset Route, via New Orleans, in connection with the San Diego and Arizona Railway, and enjoy a daylight ride through magnificent Carriso Gorge and Old Mexico.



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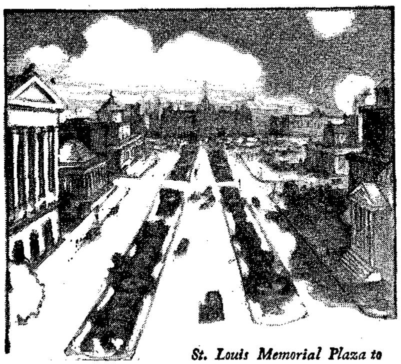

St. Louis Memorial Plaza to be built from Bond Issue funds

St. Louis is Putting Dollars Into Civic Vision

MORE than $450,000,000 will be spent in St. Louis by private enterprises as a result of the expenditure by the city of $87,372,500 for public improvements from bond issue funds. This typifies the spirit of St. Louis in which the people are working together for the community's advancement.

The railroads have begun an expansion program amounting to $100,000,000 for new terminal facilities.

A new $15,000,000 electric power plant is in progress.

A $2,500,000 telephone development is under way.

Industrial extensions costing $35,000,000 have been planned.

The reconstruction of buildings along widened streets and new plazas will total $300,000,000.

This goal was not reached by sitting down and talking it over. The spirit of aggressiveness which is pushing St. Louis forward inspired the people to get to work with collective sincerity. They went to the polls and rolled up an overwhelming majority for bonds to start building a greater St. Louis.

This same aggressive spirit recently brought about the purchase and equipment of a $200,000 permanent flying field and financing the world's greatest air meet in St. Louis, at which all speed records were broken.

If your industrial plant were located in St. Louis you would share in this program of progress and energetic development of the Mid-West metropolis. St. Louis manufacturers ***ship from the center—not the rim.***

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Industrial St. Louis
Saint Louis The Home City

ST. LOUIS CHAMBER of COMMERCE

St. Louis, U.S.A.

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

in the development of the mosquito airplane for placement on submarines.

France and Great Britain are concentrating on greater tactical use of the air fleet, and a great advance has been made in this direction. Both countries have recently become alive to the possibility in the future of effecting troop concentration in a minimum of time through the use of the larger type of airplane. Hence, the desire for larger airships as troop ships. The feasibility of this has been proved by the British in Mesopotamia, where food was brought to beleaguered garrisons. France aims to be able in an emergency to concentrate troops in any given area through a line of communication through the air. Planes capable of carrying half a company of men are said to be under construction in both countries. In other words, the airplane is regarded by Great Britain and France as the great transport asset of the future.

The practical advantages of the airplane for attack purposes have been improved on through experiments in smoke-screens, conducted here and in Europe. This screen is designed to make the airship invisible to battle-ships and also to ground forces at an altitude that enables it to deliver bombing attacks, while the ships and the ground force is visible at all times to the airfleet, because of its ability to rise to a higher altitude for its bearings on its target.

The possibility of maneuvering unmanned airplanes for destructive uses is also getting attention. This has already been done by radio control, and the potentialities of such a development are not being overlooked by the competing powers.

Apart from the actual combat squadrons that are being kept on a war level in all the larger countries, the reports continue, each of the major Powers is building up a reserve of planes. It is said that:

Great Britain is attaching civilian air squadrons to her territorial force so that in the event of mobilization this force would be a complete unit. France, of course, can expand to an unlimited degree over night, while the United States is giving consideration to building up an aeronautical force for the naval reserve, and the probability is that the National Guard will in time be a completely equipped unit in this respect.

In spite of the popular outbursts against the use of poison gas, the laboratories of all the Powers are kept going. There is no cessation in experimental work with deadly gases. In no country do military men take the talk of restriction of the use of gas seriously. They believe that the use of it will be determined in actual conflict by the military exigencies of any particular situation, and no Power is willing to be caught napping.

Officers of the United States Chemical Warfare Service contend that developments have not advanced much beyond what they were during the World War, except in so far as the improvement of new smokes and screens are concerned. Germany led the way in the poison-gas developments, but her facilities were taken away at the time of the Armistice, and this had for the time being the effect of a let-up on the part of the other Powers. In the last eighteen months, however, the growth of competition in auxiliary arms of warfare has had a quickening effect on the laboratories. The truth of the matter is the utmost secrecy surrounds this phase of preparation—and whatever statements are made for popular consumption, there is a well-founded belief that if a new war were to break out to-morrow the world would soon learn of new poison gases more deadly in their effect than the gases of the World War. As before the war, so now, the gas development is one that can be kept under the lid of military secrecy until the time comes for spreading a deadly barrage over troops or over cities.

WHAT DO FOLKS USE THEIR CARS FOR?

NEARLY half the total number of automobiles in the country, announces the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, are used daily for business, and another thirty-six per cent. are used for occasional business errands. Less than three per cent. of the cars, or about one car in every thirty-five, are used solely for recreation. Nearly half of all the motorists in California are motor campers. In Alabama people use their cars more frequently than in any other State for driving to church, and everywhere the automobile is being used to do such jobs as to saw wood, drive stock to pasture, pull up stumps, and

HOW 1,000 MOTORISTS USE THEIR CARS

TABULATION OF COMMENTS FROM 10 STATES IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES

		Driving to Work		*Use in Business*									
State	*No. of Replies*	*Directly*	*Via R. R. Station*	*Daily*	*Occasionally*	*Evening Driving*	*Picnics*	*Motor Camping*	*Long-Distance Touring*	*Driving to Church*	*Taking Children to School*	*Shopping*	*Taking Out Aged and Infirm*
Alabama	101	59%	13%	49%	34%	62%	45%	9%	31%	74%	17%	63%	22%
California	95	55%	2%	45%	38%	69%	64%	46%	55%	29%	16%	44%	18%
Illinois	100	52%	9%	45%	40%	75%	60%	16%	45%	64%	27%	63%	24%
Iowa	65	46%	3%	29%	59%	69%	60%	34%	55%	57%	11%	55%	28%
Massachusetts	128	59%	12%	50%	34%	67%	41%	13%	59%	37%	11%	54%	35%
New York	150	36%	4%	45%	35%	63%	59%	18%	50%	44%	14%	63%	29%
Oklahoma	75	73%	13%	69%	21%	70%	47%	24%	51%	57%	25%	64%	24%
Pennsylvania	176	50%	5%	42%	34%	61%	40%	9%	56%	42%	17%	54%	28%
Texas	90	60%	9%	57%	23%	81%	59%	34%	58%	81%	29%	67%	32%
Wisconsin	83	42%	0	26%	46%	63%	63%	25%	49%	54%	17%	52%	18%
Grand Total	1,063	52%	7%	46%	36%	68%	52%	20%	51%	52%	18%	58%	27%
		59%		82%									

Over *Two Billion Dollars* to Spend in 1924

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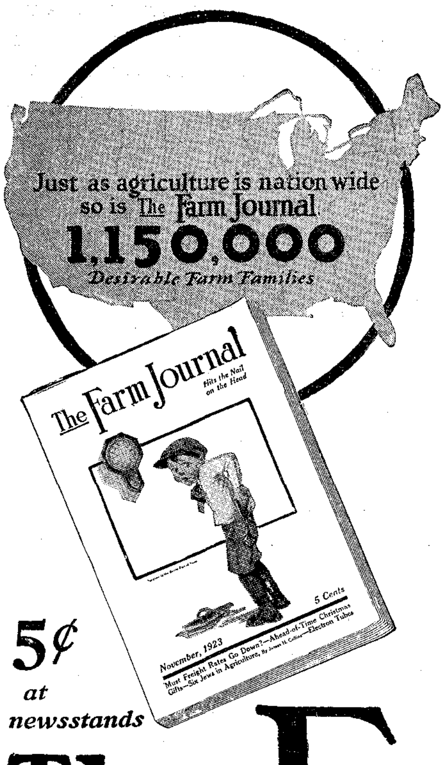
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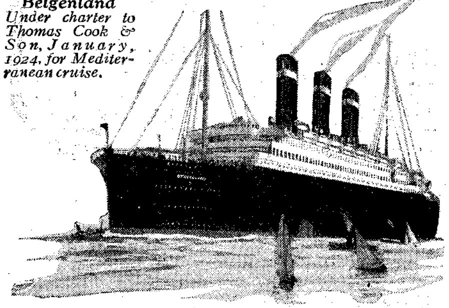
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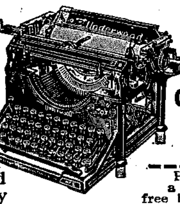

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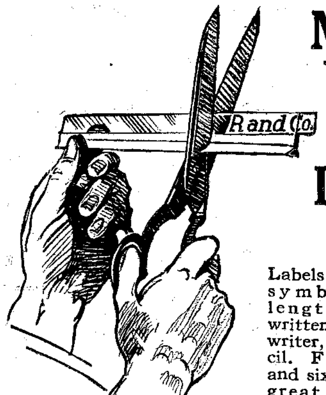
MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

act in the place of a horse to draw hay from the wagon into the haymow during haying season. These are some of the facts brought out by the responses of some 1,000 motorists, chosen from ten States in different parts of the country, to a questionnaire as to what use they make of their cars. The replies are said to show a "cross-section of the completeness with which transportation has been adapted to every phase of human activity." Among the 1,063 car-owners who replied to the questionnaire, announces a bulletin issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce:

> Only thirty state that their cars are used exclusively for recreation, while the remainder have employed their vehicles for a great range of purposes, including sawing wood and social welfare.
>
> These testimonies are responses to question cards which the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce sent to 10,000 car-owners, taking the names at random in blocks of a thousand in ten widely scattered States. The cards gave eleven different ways in which motor cars are frequently used, and asked the recipient to check those which applied to his automobile, and to add on a blank line any other purposes.
>
> In the main, the replies are representative of the nation, as they are fairly proportionately distributed among the States to which queries were sent. A qualifying factor, however, is that most of the answers came from small towns and cities, so that the results may not represent as closely the situation in large cities and suburban areas.
>
> Fifty-two per cent. of those replying stated that they used the car for driving directly to work, and 7 per cent. more use it for that purpose in conjunction with the railroad. In suburban areas the railroad figure would undoubtedly be much larger and the direct-to-work percentage smaller.
>
> Evidently the adaptation of the motor car to commercial purposes is increasing. Forty-six per cent. of those replying stated that they used their cars daily in business, while 36 per cent. more said that the car was used occasionally for this purpose. This total of 82 per cent. does not include the business use of the car in shopping or in driving to and from work.
>
> There was quite a wide variation in the replies from different sections on certain points. The Eastern Seaboard, for instance, does comparatively little motor camping, only 13 per cent. of the cars being thus employed in Massachusetts, 18 per cent. in New York, 9 per cent. in Pennsylvania, whereas in California the figure is 46 per cent., and in Iowa and Texas 34 per cent.
>
> The South heads the list of those using cars for going to church, with a total of 81 per cent. in Texas and 74 per cent. in Alabama; while California here is at the bottom with 29 per cent. and Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania are also under the 50 per cent. figure.

These responses, reports the bulletin, show that the outdoor life opportunities afforded by the automobile are approximately as important as its use for economy and efficiency in transportation. Also:

> Long-distance touring, while by no means the chief purpose of the car, is indulged in



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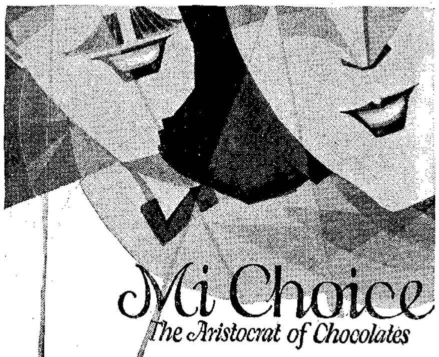

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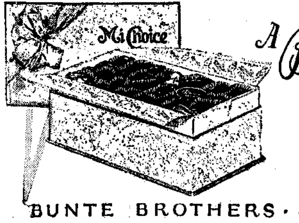

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by 51 per cent. of these witnesses. More than 50 per cent. of the responses, too, stated that the cars are used for picnic purposes, while the average of cars used for motor camping was 20 per cent. Fifteen volunteered the information that they employed their automobiles for hunting and fishing, and a number state that it enables them to have a home in the suburbs.

Sometimes the owner feels that he does not get much out of his transportation, as in the case of the father who wrote in that his son used the car all the time to take young ladies driving in the evening. On the other hand, there are some who apparently do not care for evening driving, as only 68 per cent. of the total indicated that they operated their cars after sunset.

The most overworked hired man in fact or fiction never did more odd jobs than the automobile on the modern farm, judging by the replies of the 52 farmers who answered this survey. They report using the automobile to supply power for sawing wood, to haul supplies from the city, to carry drest meat to market, to transport watermelons, peas, peanuts and sugarcane, to take grain to the mill, to bring cows from pasture, to transport laborers from the city, to haul cream to the station, to take water and ice to the workers in the field, to pull up stumps, to carry the family to church, and take women to their social clubs.

Nor is this the complete story. One man writes: "Storage battery of car lights garage and furnishes power for electric drill. Also use car to run grindstone and small mill to grind feed. Also unload hay with it during haying season."

ONE WAY TO CUT DOWN CROSSING ACCIDENTS

FEWER people would be killed, and fewer cars smashed, numerous authorities have remarked, if automobiles were forced to come to a complete stop at grade-crossings. In an effort to put this wisdom into practise, reports the Detroit *Motor News*, officials of the Long Island Railroad will shortly install a device calculated to check the speed of motorists to a safe point, if not to force a full stop, before permitting machines to cross the tracks. A trial device has been approved for installation, it is reported, at Merrick Crossing, one of the most dangerous grade-crossings on the famous Babylon Turnpike of Long Island. A series of sudden turns in the road, together with warning markings, is the principle relied on to bring the speed to a safe degree.

A very similar device, it may be mentioned, has recently been proposed in France, for increasing the safety of country crossroads. According to *Le Petit Parisien*, of October 2, trials of this system of turns in the road, together with warning signals, have shown that "it establishes the legal right-of-way for car-drivers on the main thoroughfares," and thus helps to avert accidents. In France, it appears, grade-crossings of railways are so infrequent that they do not constitute a serious danger. Taking up the American invention, a plan of which is shown herewith, the Detroit *Motor News* writer says:

The device entirely eliminates the human

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He wrote from Buenos Aires

John W. White says using poor paper is like wearing yesterday's collar

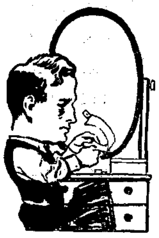
Mr. White writes us on poor paper. He says it makes him feel ashamed. His letter follows:

Gentlemen:

Size up the men who use Old Hampshire Bond, not only in their business, but also for their private correspondence. Do these men shave every morning to impress others, or for that fresh feeling of cleanliness that shaving produces?

The well-groomed man, if he is able to put it into words at all, will say that there is a subtle, indefinable personal satisfaction attaching to fresh linen, well-fitting clothes, and a freshly shaven face, and that he clings to these things simply because he wouldn't be comfortable without them. Then he'll also tell you that this same subtle, indefinable satisfaction attaches to Old Hampshire Bond, and that's, after all, the only reason he clings to it. He has a favorite razor and a favorite style of collar, and Old Hampshire Bond is his favorite paper for much the same reason.

I know, because in the United States I used Old Hampshire and every time I write a letter on paper such as this is written on, I have much the same feeling that I've had when I had to put on yesterday's collar. So please let me know if Old Hampshire Bond is on sale in Buenos Aires and if so, where?



Yours very truly,

(signed) John W. White

Calle B. Mitre, 367,

Buenos Aires, Argentina.

There is no doubt about it. The well-groomed man likes a clean, fresh, crispy-looking letter—one that makes as good an appearance as he would have made, had he gone in its place.

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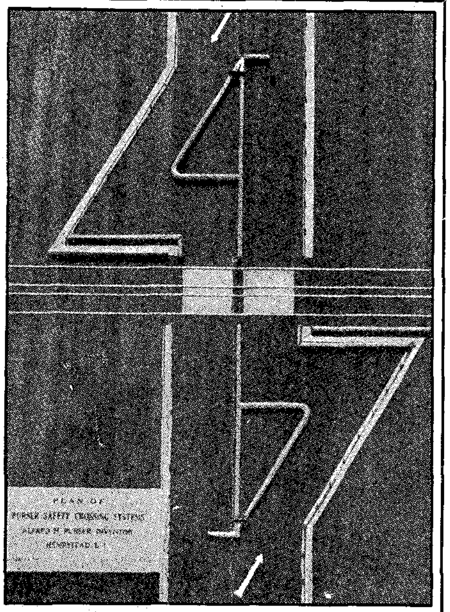
MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

factor, as well as dependence upon electric current or lights, bells or signs. It consists of a concrete wall, three feet high, parallel to the road to a point about 100 feet from the tracks. At about 50 feet from the tracks the wall forms an angle of 60 degrees until within a few feet of the rails, when it joins a similar wall parallel to the rail right-of-way.

An angle of the road is thus formed, which, it is said, compels a speeding motor car to slow to a speed of five miles per hour before the tracks proper can be reached, while obstructing in no way the vision of either the driver or the engineer. The passageway is but wide enough for one car at a time, thus eliminating possible confusion or crowding on the tracks.



Wide World photograph

SLOW UP BEFORE YOU CROSS

This device is so constructed as to compel motorists to make a sharp turn just before reaching the tracks. A similar arrangement is said to have been tried out in France.

"The speed maniac ignores all the devices for protection against accidents thus far set up by the railroads," the inventor said in discussing the device: "All of these methods of protection, however, depend on a human or mechanical element. This device does not depend on such elements. It compels the operator of a car to slow down to almost a standstill before he can make two turns with his automobile to cross the rails. Thus he is afforded plenty of time in which to learn whether a train is approaching, and at the same time it gives the engine driver of the train an opportunity to see him and resort more vigorously to the use of his siren to warn the automobilist of danger ahead.

"As each car enters the device it is compelled to fall in behind the preceding vehicle, and thus the fellow who is willing to take a chance against death by going around other waiting cars is prevented from doing so by the concrete walls, which are high enough to prevent a car from bounding over them.

"The greatest advantage of the device from the motorist's view-point is that he has to make two right-angle turns at five miles an hour before he can start to cross the rails. The device is equally advantageous day or night. In the daytime, of

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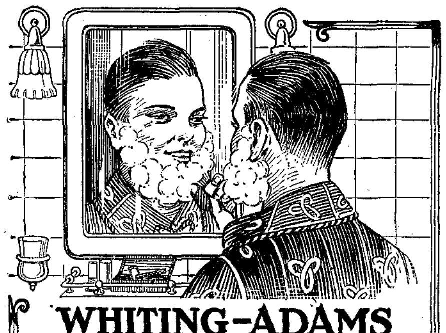

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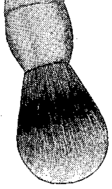

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course, the motorist can get a clear view of the tracks over the concrete walls, while at night the headlights of his car not alone serve to reveal the thick concrete abutment ahead of him as he enters the angle, but they also serve to warn the engine driver of the presence of the automobile near the tracks. The bridge-work and approaches to a grade-crossing cost anywhere from $40,000 to $85,000, while this device can be installed at an expense of not more than $3,000."

AIR SPEEDS APPROACHING 5 MILES A MINUTE

"IT is time to set a new objective for speed in the air," remarked the editor of the New York *Herald* while Navy flyers were busy making and breaking world records for speed out at a near-by Long Island flying field. Less than a year ago, recalls the editor, Brigadier-General Mitchell of the Army Air Service predicted that we would soon be flying at the rate of 250 miles an hour. The two Navy lieutenants, Harold J. Brow and A. J. Williams, have now passed this predicted speed by a good margin. Lieutenant Brow set the mark at 259.15 miles per hour, his average speed for four laps over a three-kilometer course, flown both ways, so that he might receive no advantage from the wind. On one lap, his speed was recorded as 265.21 miles an hour. The following day, his brother lieutenant, A. J. Williams, the former Giants' pitcher, who won the Pulitzer Cup and broke all international speed records at Detroit, set the new world's record at 266.68 miles an hour. Lieutenant Brow retained the honor of the fastest lap, which he flew at a speed of 274.2 miles per hour. With performances like these crowding one on the heels of the other, observes the *Herald* editor:

> Objectives may be set, but not limits. Less is heard than formerly of the maximum speed which machines and men can stand. There is unquestionably a limit, but what it is can hardly be known until we have reached it. Brow and Williams descended from their flights in good condition, ready and eager for another test. Their engines responded beautifully.

To have any conception of the speed at which Brow traveled, it is necessary to apply his achievement to familiar distances. That maximum burst of 274 miles an hour, if sustained, would carry him from New York to Philadelphia in fifteen minutes, from New York to Boston in a little more than forty minutes. Two and a half hours would suffice for the flight between New York and Chicago, and nine and a half hours for the airline distance of approximately 2,500 miles between this city and San Francisco.

It was not until 1912 that a speed of 100 miles an hour in an airplane was reached. In that year Jules Vedrines was timed at 105 miles an hour in the James Gordon Bennett cup races. The 200-mile mark was first passed two years ago, when Sadi Lecointe flew 205.22 miles an hour. At least half a dozen men, besides Lecointe himself, have since bettered that mark. In recent months American Army and Navy pilots have been forging ahead so fast that the French airmen have a wide gap to jump

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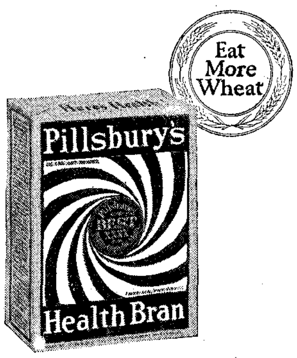
Pillsbury's Bran Muffins

Beat together until creamy 1 tablespoon shortening, 1 egg and ½ cup sugar; dissolve 1½ teaspoons baking soda in ½ cup boiling water and add to 2 cups lukewarm sour milk or buttermilk; add 2 cups Pillsbury's Health Bran, 2 cups Pillsbury's Best Flour, 2 scant teaspoons salt and 1 teaspoon baking powder; mix thoroughly with egg and sugar mixture. Bake 20 minutes in hot oven. If sweet milk is used, omit soda and add 2 additional teaspoons baking powder.



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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

between the records they set up and those that are now being made on our flying-fields.

These Army and Navy flyers are setting the pace for the world in the speed of aircraft, and it is fair to assume that they would not be able to do that if American engine and plane construction were not reaching an equally high standard.

Lieutenant Williams, it appears, made his record with some danger to himself. He barely escaped calamity when coming out of one of the dives which the speed planes make to gather momentum for the course. The end of his terrific drop from the height of almost two miles was finished only some ten feet above the ground, says the *Times* correspondent who reported the race. At another time the speeding plane nearly came in collision with a squadron of five Martin bombers, arriving from Maryland.

"World records are nothing between friends," remarks the correspondent of the New York *World*, describing the flights that broke the world's speed record three times in less than two hours:

> Thus it happened that Lieuts. Alford J. Williams and Harold J. Brow, pilots of the twin Navy Curtiss racers, with which they finished first and second, respectively, in the Pultizer Trophy race last month at St. Louis, bandied the air speed championship back and forth in official tests until it was broken three times in less than two hours. The two men are boon companions and have engaged in a friendly rivalry ever since it was known they were to fly the Navy's entries in the St. Louis meet.
>
> Williams, eager to retrieve the honors which slipt from him Friday, when Brow established a new world's record by flying at 259.16 miles an hour over the same three kilometer course, took the air at 2 P. M. and came down with a new record of 263.3 miles an hour.
>
> He was champion of the world half an hour.
>
> For in that time Brow, who had been "waiting around" with his blue and gold racer tuned up to defend his laurels, had swept with bullet-like accuracy four times across the course for an average speed of 265.69 miles an hour.
>
> It was a thrilling moment for the 2,000 persons who had gathered to watch the tests. Lieutenant Williams, former Giant pitcher and Fordham football star, already had doffed his sweater for a coat, and was waiting to climb into a Vought biplane. He was almost due in Van Cortlandt Park, where 20,000 of his fellow Bronxites were waiting to honor the winner of the Pulitzer Trophy.
>
> "Congratulations, Hal," Williams exclaimed heartily as he clasped Brow's hand and the crowd closed around them and the still rumbling blue racer. "You beat me, all right, but I'll go up after you again to-morrow."
>
> The big ex-pitcher turned and strode toward the waiting Vought. Then he hesitated and turned a calculating eye toward the smiling autumn heavens. The flying conditions were as nearly ideal as flying conditions ever are, and to-morrow—
>
> "I guess the boys in the Bronx won't

mind waiting if I take them a world's record," said Williams to himself, "and I never played a game yet that was lost till it was over.

"Get the old bus ready, boys," he said, turning to the crew of his ship with sudden decision. "I'm going up again."

This time, as before, he took the air with his motor roaring deafeningly and the exhausts shooting vicious spurts of flame. High and far back of the starting pylon he rose until the little ship was only a glistening speck in the sky. Then from 9,000 feet he sent the little racer into a dizzy dive for the spot—500 meters back of the starting-line—at which he must level out and maintain a 5-meter altitude until he had reached the pylon at the opposite end of the course.

No one, perhaps, will ever know how fast Williams and his ship were traveling in that daring downward swoop, but there were many who held their breath until they saw that the sturdy craft had survived it without disaster. The pilot had an air speed indicator on his instrument board, but he had no eyes for that. Every nerve and muscle was tensed for the supreme effort of pulling out of the dive just in time, and Williams did it flawlessly.

The crowd had time for one admiring gasp, and then the blue-air demon had flashed above their heads like a thing in torture to the other end of the course.

But the thrills were not done.

Five Martin bombers, arriving in formation from the army-proving grounds at Aberdeen, Maryland, for the big air carnival to be held at Mitchell Field to-morrow, flew out of the horizon. They knew nothing of the speed tests and crept up over the field with ponderous grace to negotiate landings.

Through the din raised by the visitors the crowd heard the spitting roar of Williams's plane returning across the hangars, and cursed the blundering ignorance of the bombers. And it was then that Williams showed his mettle by holding his course without a quiver and driving through between the big air freighters like a flash of light and with only a few feet to spare.

He came down and got the timers' report. He had averaged 266.6 miles an hour in two round trips over the course, they told him, and had bettered Brow's performance by .91 of a mile.

The loser was there to clasp his hand and murmur, "Good stuff, Al," while Williams grinned at him understandingly and declared it had been "a lot of fun" for them both.

"Did you think you would win it back again?" some one asked him.

"Certainly," said the new world's champion, "that's what I went up for."

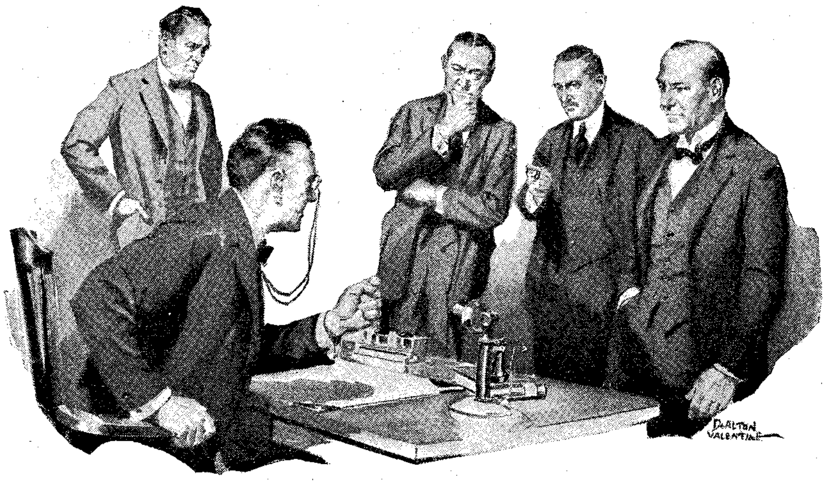
"How about the bombers, didn't they worry you?"

"They sure did," Williams replied. "Didn't you hear me yelling for you people to get them out of the way? But I figured I might as well hit 'em at 270 as at 170."

"That dive? Yep, pretty near straight down, I guess; she sure was a-hummin'."

And then the crowd found out what a champion speed airman thinks about just after he has hung up a new world record. Williams was in frantic haste to get his feet in the Vought and "find out what the home-town boys are doing."

"Where's my necktie?" he howled suddenly, "I can't go over there without that." He rumpled his blond hair savagely, and it was apparent to all that his concern over the neckgear had obscured all thoughts of his victory. For a moment it looked as if the Bronx would have to celebrate with-



"There must be some better way"

EVERY business man has seen times when everything seemed to go wrong. Collections did not come in because statements had failed to go out on time. There was a slip-up in taking advantage of discounts. Supplies were exhausted at a critical time and important work held up. The payroll was late. An error was made somewhere along the line that was buried until the trial balance was taken. A customer threatened to withdraw his patronage because of repeated errors in bills. And in all of these situations, there was no alibi. Something went wrong in the bookkeeping department.

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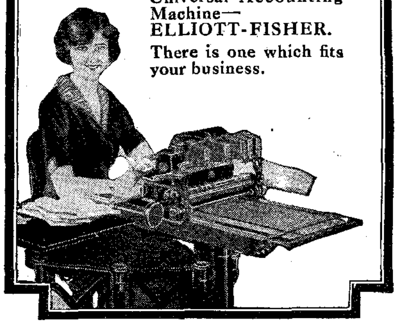

A list of concerns using Elliott-Fishers reads like a "Who's Who" of American business in every field. The total exceeds 15,000 firms and covers more than 400 different lines of business. Investigate!

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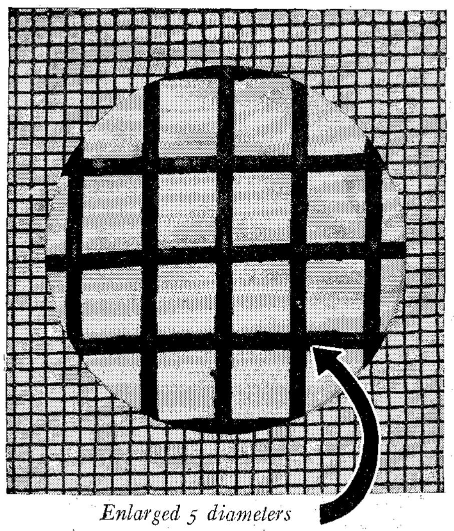


Enlarged 5 diameters

Evidence You Can't Overlook

Here is the striking evidence of the unusual wearing quality of Jersey Copper Insect Screen Cloth. The enlargement shows a piece of this cloth (magnified five diameters) taken from the yacht *Marjorie E.* after thirteen years of service along the Atlantic Coast. And bear in mind what this means—exposure to extreme dampness, flying salt spray, the vibration of the engines.

The owner of the yacht, Mr. Fred McCormick, architect of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., writes:—

"There are eleven (11) windows on each side, ALL of which were covered on the outside with your Copper Insect Screen Cloth when the boat was built in 1910. They have never been renewed and are all in perfect condition and to all appearances will last another thirteen (13) years."

Jersey Copper Screen Cloth is made of copper 99.8% pure, which means a maximum of durability. The wire has been made by a special Roebling process and has a tensile strength and stiffness comparable to that of steel. Jersey is the only cloth made of this special wire. Ordinary copper cloths stretch and bulge.

Avoid continued screening expense. Jersey Copper Screen Cloth should be used in your screens. If you cannot obtain it in your locality write us. Send for a booklet "A Matter of Health and Comfort" which you will find worth reading.

THE NEW JERSEY WIRE CLOTH COMPANY
624 South Broad Street
Trenton New Jersey

TRADE JERSEY MARK
COPPER
Screen Cloth
Made of Copper 99.8% Pure

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

out its hero, but a woman found the missing piece of haberdashery and handed it to the smudgy and disheveled flyer.

"I guess I'm just a little nervous," he confessed, shamefacedly.

Brow, shy and diffident, in contrast to Williams's free and easy manner, made only one remark after he had taken the record temporarily away from his friend.

"There weren't any features to the flight," he said, "everything went O. K."

Yet Brow flew the course with astounding precision and skill, taking the championship away from his partner in the bare four flights required between the pylons. Williams, on the other hand, was somewhat erratic, being disqualified on two of his trips across the course for losing altitude. On one of these legs, flown with the wind, he attained a speed of 272.2 miles an hour, but Brow eclipsed this on the same leg by an even two miles.

On one of his turns, Lieutenant Williams narrowly missed crashing when he cut his margins too close, and succeeded in getting his plane to "pick up her nose" only ten feet from the ground.

The following table shows how Lieutenants Williams and Brow broke three world's records. Each leg of the straight course was three kilometers, the rules requiring the contestants to fly over it twice with and twice against the wind at a sustained height of not more than fifty meters.

All flights were electrically timed, and the corrected records will stand as official. The greatest speed—274.2 miles an hour—was attained by Brow, flying with the wind.

Williams—First flight:

Attempts	*Seconds per Leg*	*Speed on Leg (miles per hr.)*
1	26.0	258.1
2	25.0	268.4
3	26.2	256.2
4	24.8	270.5

This gave Williams an average of 263.3 miles per hour.

Brow:

1	26.2	256.2
2	25.0	268.4
3	25.5	263.1
4	24.4	274.2

Average speed, 265.69 miles per hour.

Williams—Second flight:

1	25.5	263.1
2	25.0	268.4
3	25.2	266.4
4	25.0	268.4

Average speed, 266.6 miles per hour.

The tests were directed by Major William N. Hensley, Jr., Commandant of Mitchell Field, who was appointed by the National Aeronautic Association as an "Army Neutral."

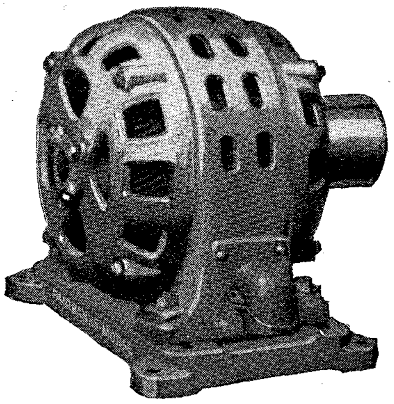
To Be Continued.—"Is this, then, to be the end of our romance?" he asked.

"Oh, no," she answered, "my lawyer will call on you in the morning. I have a bushel and a half of your letters."—*Boston Transcript.*

Too Wary Rodents.—"Animals refuse to taste alcohol."

"Which is a misfortune," mused Uncle Bill Bottletop. "Some of this bootleg stuff would make wonderful rat poison."—*Washington Evening Star.*

FAIRBANKS-MORSE
ball bearing motors



—built by pioneer manufacturers of ball-bearing motors with eleven years' successful experience. These more efficient motors lessen friction losses—reduce current consumption—lower production costs

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co.
CHICAGO, Pioneer Manufacturers of
ball bearing motors
(221)

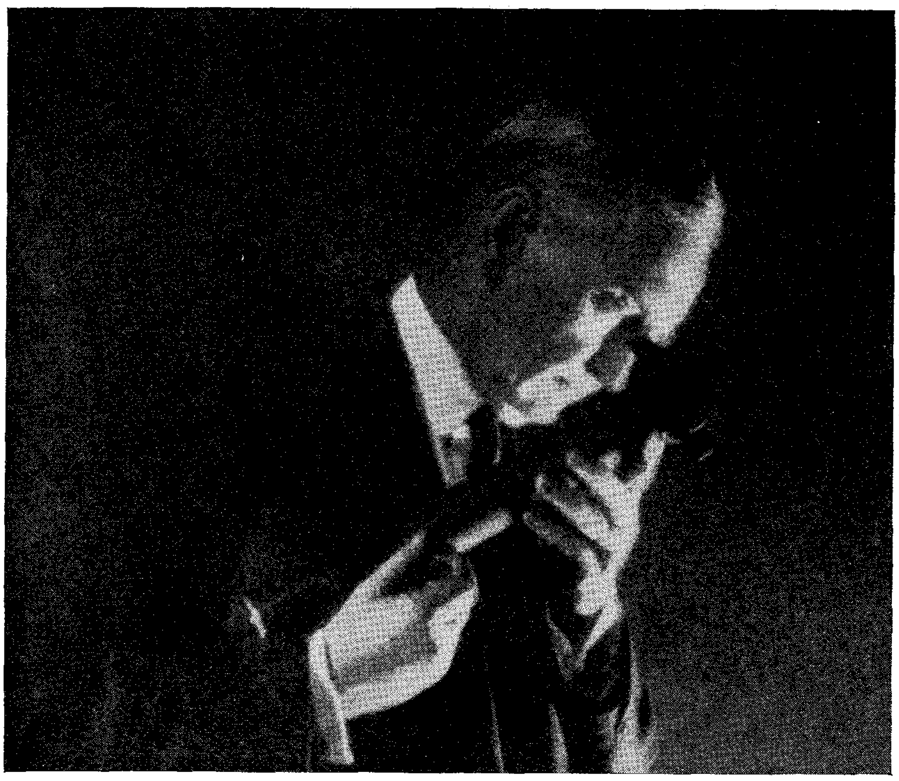
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

WATER AS A MEDICINE

THE action of water on the animal organism is described by H. C. Hamilton, chief pharmacologist of the Parke-Davis Company, Detroit, in an article on "The Pharmacology of Water," contributed to *The Journal of the American Water Works Association* (Baltimore, Md.). By using this expression, Mr. Hamilton notes, one admits water to the list of medicinal agents. Such inclusion does not necessarily refer only to water containing dissolved gases or salts, for the liquid itself has many medicinal properties and functions. Most of the food we eat, such as meat, milk or vegetables, is high in water content. We read:

> Without water in considerable quantity the digestive juices are not secreted in sufficient quantity for either absorption or elimination to proceed as they should.
>
> In all this, water is just water, whether distilled, hard, softened or mineral. No material difference results unless the water is distasteful. The presence or absence of salts or gases seems unimportant.
>
> Chemically pure water is not of natural occurrence. Only distilled water meets this specification, and this is flat and tasteless, because it contains no salts or gases. While as good as any other, it is of importance only in chemistry.
>
> Water is highly essential to health. It aids digestion, elimination and the automatic regulation of body temperature. In the latter case it is remarkable how quickly a drink of cold, or even more rapidly, warm, water reaches the skin and by evaporation cools the body; by dilution of the blood it aids circulation; by dilution of the food it aids digestion; by dilution of waste products it aids elimination.
>
> The dilution of the food does not, as formerly supposed, dilute the acid and pepsin in the stomach. It increases their secretion, and thus doubly aids digestion.
>
> Water is scarcely at all absorbed by the skin, altho substances dissolved in it will often irritate the skin, causing it to glow, and thus draw away the blood from congested regions and aid elimination.
>
> It is only slightly absorbed from the mucous membrane or the broken skin. In fact, distilled water or water free from salts will absorb salts from the mucous membrane and be decidedly irritating.
>
> It is scarcely absorbed from the stomach, but is rapidly passed through to the intestines, where it acts to dilute the food and promote absorption, to dilute the waste products, and to prevent putrefaction by hastening their elimination.
>
> From the intestines it is absorbed with remarkable rapidity and excreted by the kidneys. When taken warm and in large quantities it may be excreted by the intestines, thus acting as a quick and harmless purge. But the value of water in excretion is largely its diuretic effect. Even as high as 10 liters of water may be excreted by the kidneys daily without harmful effects.
>
> The excretion by the skin, either as sensible or unnoticed perspiration, varies inversely with that by the kidneys, and depends largely on exercise and temperature.
>
> Excretion by the lungs varies little, as



He is measuring
—your future

Few people realize how important to their health, wealth and happiness is good lighting. The illuminating specialist who measures the light under which you live and work is really measuring your future. Here are just some of the things good light can do for you:

Double your ability to concentrate and to earn, for it has been shown that as much as 50% of man's nerve force is wasted in the mere act of seeing when vision is difficult.

Increase your profits by increasing the efficiency of your workers. It is not uncommon to improve production 25% and to cut waste and accidents in half by better lighting.

Attract more customers to your store. One establishment, for instance, found that 42% more people stopped at its show-windows when better lighted.

Eliminate crime. Cleveland recently decreased crime in its business district 17% by better street lighting.

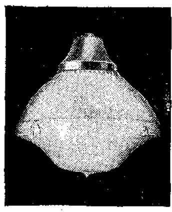
Improve education. School authorities figure that a child with good light can learn in 6 years what it takes 8 years to learn when illumination is poor.

Is *your* lighting really doing all it should for you? To help you answer that question we maintain an engineering department, which for over 30 years has been the headquarters of the science of light control. Write us about your lighting problem, and we shall advise you fully without charge. Or we shall gladly send you any of the books mentioned in the coupon. Will you avail yourself of this service?

HOLOPHANE

The trade mark Holophane—the best guarantee of efficient lighting—appears on all our products. Since the most efficient means for controlling light is the glass prism, Holophane units are made of prismatic glass, each prism shaped with mathematical accuracy to direct the light of the lamp exactly where needed without glare or waste. Whenever you think of efficient, economical lighting, remember Holophane.

Holophane also makes the best Auto Lens



Typical Holophane Unit—for School and Store Lighting

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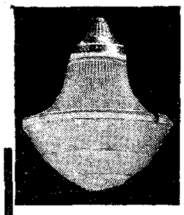
Office Lighting ☐
School Lighting ☐
Street Lighting ☐
Store Lighting ☐
Show Window Lighting ☐
Factory Lighting ☐
Hospital Lighting ☐
Auto Lens ☐

HOLOPHANE, New York. Send me without charge booklets checked at left:

Name..................................

Address..................................



Typical Holophane Unit—for Office and Store Lighting

150 towels in a dust-proof carton, 40c (in Canada and parts of Rocky Mountain zone 50c).

Price per case of 3750 towels, (25 cartons) is $6.15 F. O. B. Factory, Chester, Pa. Weight 60 lbs. per case. Even lower prices in 5, 10 and 25 case orders.

If your dealer or jobber cannot supply you, send us your order.

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY,
CHESTER, PA.

Millions of ScotTissue Towels are being used

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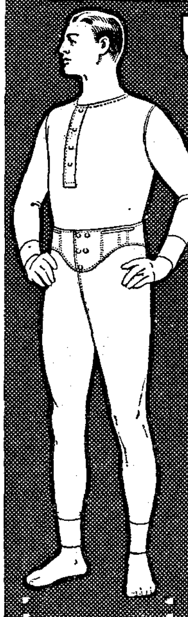

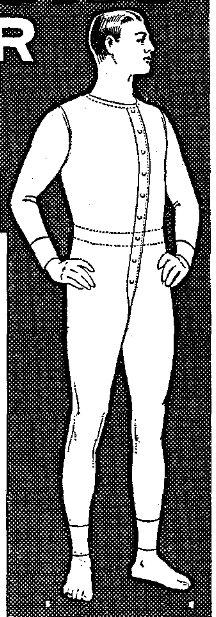

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Having elasticity, conforms to the figure. No binding, no cramping. Measures full size, giving the freedom required.

MADE IN
Flat Knit Spring Needle, Fine Wools mixed with cotton. **A protection against colds and sudden chilling of the body.**

Guaranteed NOT to shrink
Light, Medium and Winter Weights
Eight Qualities
$2.00 to $9.00 per Garment
Ask Your Dealer
Glastonbury Knitting Co.
Glastonbury, Conn., Dept. 36
Sample Cuttings Free

TWO PIECE

UNION SUITS

the expired air carries a fairly uniform amount of moisture."

Large quantities of water may be taken with meals with no harmful effects, we are assured. The benefits of water-drinking with meals are increasing the flow of digestive fluids, especially pepsin and acid in the stomach, hastening and increasing absorption of food, leaving less in the intestines for bacterial decomposition. Drinking water also allays the pain of hunger contractions, In all cases, food may better be withheld than water. When water is withheld, aside from the discomfort of thirst and the effects the opposite of those described above, there is an increased destruction of the products of metabolism. To quote again:

> While water no longer occupies a high place as one of the four elements of the ancients, what it has lost in reverence it has gained in recognition of its utility. Few chemical or biological reactions occur without water. Even the action of insecticides and germicides is largely dependent on the presence of moisture. Absolutely dry formaldehyde gas or sulfur dioxid have no effect on dry bacteria; absolute alcohol is equally ineffective, but with moisture each of them assumes the rôle of an active germicide.
>
> Water containing gases, as carbon dioxid or hydrogen sulfid, are often used for their medicinal effects.
>
> Carbonated water, either natural or artificial, stimulates the stomach to increased activity by a mild irritation, increasing absorption and necessarily elimination. It aids in expelling gas from the stomach and intestines. It is more palatable than ordinary water, and often is used in fever or where extra elimination is demanded. Carbonic acid gas has no physiologic effect, as it is exhaled so rapidly.
>
> Sulfur springs contain a small proportion of hydrogen sulfid and alkaline sulfids, and are highly recommended for respiratory and skin diseases, syphilis, gout, rheumatism and metallic poisoning. It is more than probable that all the benefits derived from such waters are due to the heat of the water and the prolonged and frequent baths rather than any specific effects of the sulfur. It should not, however, be condemned on that account, but rather recommended for any virtue that will increase the use of the water. The gaseous content is indirectly a benefit and may aid the mind to respond to the action of the water.
>
> The mineral constituents of cells are, therefore, indispensable to life. Animals require sodium, chlorin, carbon dioxid, calcium, magnesium, iodin, iron, phosphoric acid and sulfuric acids. A diet free from inorganic salts causes a continuous decrease in weight.
>
> The ascribing of mysterious virtues to mineral water is without basis. The use of it at the springs instead of at home is not essential for developing its medicinal value. The reputed existence of a goiter region, in which the water is said to be deficient in iodin, seems to disprove the uselessness of a mineral content. If this is actually proved, it will go far toward establishing the value of mineral waters.
>
> Hard water containing sulfates and car-

bonates of lime and magnesium seems to have no deleterious effect on those using it almost exclusively. In excessive quantities, however, these salts may exert their typical effect on a person not accustomed to them.

To all intents and purposes, pure water for drinking requires only bacteriological purification, unless some absorbable poison is present, and most forms of purification are aimed at reduction of bacterial content. But hard water is so objectionable as a cleansing agent, because of its action on soap, that in some localities this is no less important than the bacterial content. The soap destroyed by hard water is nearly ten times the weight of the constituents responsible for the destruction.

We may conclude, therefore, that any adventitious circumstance under which water is used or any peculiar property, actual or imaginary, which will encourage a greater use of water, either internally or externally, is not to be underestimated in its bearing on health. Further, few substances occurring in a natural water render it unfit for drinking purposes, except the presence of pathogenic organisms responsible for intestinal disease.

DO WE FORGET THE UNPLEASANT?

ARE disagreeable things automatically consigned to the background of the mind, so that our memories tend to be mainly pleasant? This has been asserted by some psychologists on the authority of experiment. Dr. Donald A. Laird, Lecturer in Psychology in the University of Iowa, contributes to *The Journal of Experimental Psychology* (Chicago) an article in which, after briefly recalling earlier work, he summarizes an investigation of his own, from which he concludes that the memory of unpleasant or pleasant events or objects depends much upon personal temperament, and that there is no evidence that the pleasant is more generally remembered than the unpleasant. Taking up first the investigations of his predecessors, Dr. Laird gives their results in brief, as follows:

> Ranschburg gives unequivocal emphasis to the fact that inhibition in learning may depend upon emotional-tone. Meumann also is of the opinion that pleasantness facilitates the function of memory. Colegrove attempted a direct study of any influence which pleasantness or unpleasantness might have upon memory. He found a predominance of pleasant memories over unpleasant. Sex differences were also obtained; female subjects have relatively more unpleasant recalls than males. Another study of the influence of affective factors in recall was made by Myers. Again the pleasant experiences recalled greatly exceeded the unpleasant. Hollingworth presents a general discussion, the trend of which is to indicate that the disagreeable oblivesces more than the agreeable. This general problem has been approached from another angle by Tait, who investigated the speed with which lists of words were learned. It was found that feeling-tone, either pleasant or unpleasant, increased the rapidity of memorizing. The pleasant lists, however, had much the greater betterment on learning, while the unpleasant words were in turn learned easier than those of an indifferent feeling-tone. Tolman found that the following

Absorbine Jr.
A safe antiseptic
An effective liniment
W.F. Young Inc.

Give it prompt attention!

A little injury often demands *twofold* aid. Pain must be allayed; infection guarded against.

The cleansing antiseptic, *combined* with the soothing, healing liniment affords this doubly effective and most convenient treatment.

Absorbine, Jr. occupies a never-empty place in many thousands of home medicine cabinets, always handy in emergencies.

For cuts and scratches, burns and bruises and for stiff muscles after hard work or play. A few drops suffice for the average application.

It is both safe and pleasant to use, of a clean, agreeable odor and will not stain like ordinary preparations. Absorbine, Jr. has many everyday toilet uses with which you should become acquainted.

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cleansing soothing **Absorbine, Jr.** *healing*
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT
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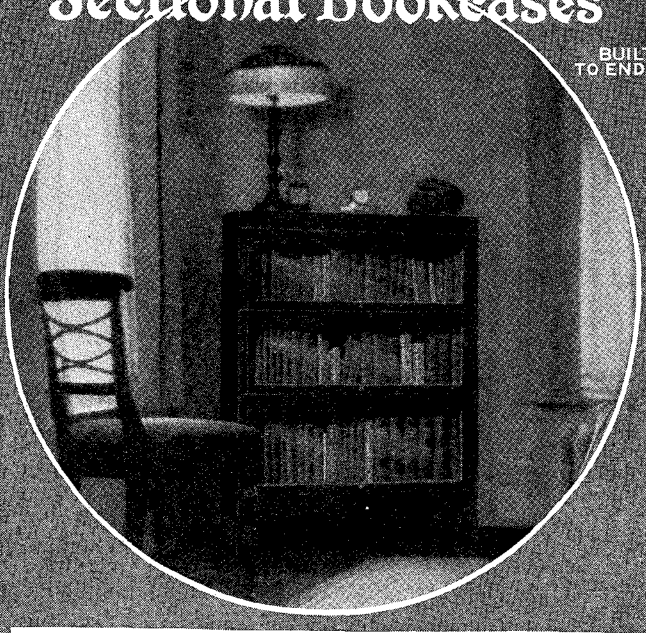
Globe-Wernicke
Sectional Bookcases
BUILT TO ENDURE



Good homes have books! It's easy to start with these bookcases that grow—add section by section-build up or to the side. That's extra value. The period designs are all popularly priced. See them everywhere!

Retail branches, New York, Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, New Orleans, Cincinnati and good furniture stores everywhere.

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An old Venetian mirror—would you scour its treasured surface with harsh grit?

More precious than the priceless mirror are those treasures it reflects—white, smiling teeth. Protect them carefully from grit. Scouring injures thin tooth enamel which, once scratched or worn away, can never be replaced.

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Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream is a safe dentifrice. You can use it regularly without the slightest injury to the precious enamel of your teeth. Children use it willingly because of its delicious flavor.

Its specially prepared non-gritty chalk loosens clinging particles. Pure and mild, its vegetable-oil soap gently washes them away.

A large tube of Colgate's costs only 25c. A tube for each member of the family is a sound investment in sound teeth.

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Established 1806

COLGATE'S
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If your Wisdom Teeth could talk, they'd say "USE COLGATE'S"

CLEANS
TEETH THE
RIGHT WAY
Washes and Polishes
Doesn't Scratch
or Scour

Truth in Advertising Implies Honesty in Manufacture

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

repetitions were necessary to learn the various lists:

11.5 repetitions for pleasant lists
12.7 repetitions for indifferent lists
13.5 repetitions for unpleasant lists

It will be noted that in these results there is a gradual increase in the inhibition of the memory connections from the pleasant, through the indifferent, and into the unpleasant. In this the findings differ from Tait's.

Another angle from which the relationship between memory and feeling-tone has been attacked is that of the reproduction or association time. Birnbaum used stimuli consisting of groups of pleasant, unpleasant, and indifferent words, with five hospital attendants serving as his subjects. He found no characteristic or significant difference from group to group. Tolman and Johnson performed essentially the same experiment, but found that the unpleasant words tended to lengthen the association time. This lengthening is greater in the case of females than males.

The recent work of Smith stands by itself. This investigator found that emotional differences brought about a difference in the memorizing of words. He found that a marked emotional-tone may result in the words being better or poorer remembered. Accordingly he assumes that he was measuring two sorts of emotional disturbance, the one which facilitated, or a *positive* tone, and the other which inhibited, or a *negative* tone.

We now turn to some investigations, which, altho on the surface appear as confirming the results which we have taken up previous to these, nevertheless are looked upon by their authors as demonstrating that we do *not* forget the disagreeable.

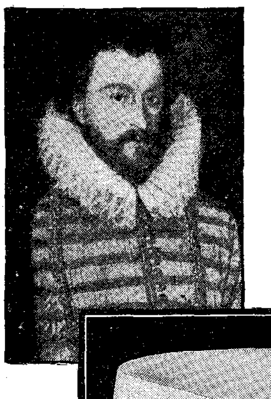
Henderson had ten subjects give one hundred incidents from their past lives. Then they were rated by the subject according to the affective-tone of the incident. Their spontaneous recalls distributed themselves as follows:

55.1 per cent. of agreeable incidents
11.8 per cent. of indifferent incidents
33.1 per cent. of disagreeable incidents

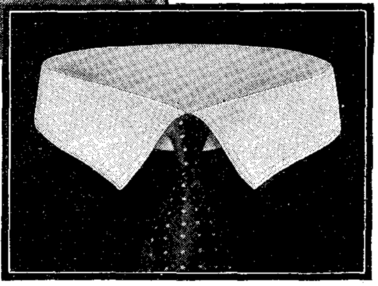
Henderson does not interpret these results as meaning that the pleasant tends to be remembered better than the unpleasant. Rather he looks upon these results as indicating the obvious fact that the majority of the experiences of life are not disagreeable, and accordingly the disagreeable are not in the majority in the recall. He is further inclined to think that if it were really known what portion of the total experiences had been pleasant and which unpleasant, it would be found that there had really been a predominance of recall of the unpleasant.

Griffitts accepts the argument for more pleasant than unpleasant experiences. But he went further and attempted to measure the influence of the pleasantness. After three presentations of lists of words varying in feeling-tone and measuring the recall he found no tendency for words with unpleasant associations to be repressed, so far as indicated by number of recalls. He concluded that there is, so far as his results show, no evidence of the unpleasant being forgotten.

Baxter, Yamada and Washburn found that it took a longer time to recall un-



When Queen Elizabeth's Court held sway, nobility wore the ruff—very uncomfortable—but starched and fashionable.



SEDAN is the newest of the comfortable, smart, roll front, laundered styles so popular today. Never have starched collars been quite so comfortable as this season's newest style in

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Are you undecided about your future? Are you groping blindly wondering what you ought to do? Would you like to know for just what kind of work you are best fitted? Would you like to **Earn MORE MONEY Immediately?** We can help you decide. We can show you how to get ahead quickly—how you can make most of your abilities and how you can be a big money maker. You will be under no obligation if you will drop a line for full information.

DIRECTOR PERSONAL ANALYSIS
Dept. PA852 Drexel Ave. and 58th St., Chicago

pleasant experiences. They found a relationship between a cheerful temperament and slow recall of unpleasant experiences. The findings for moody, melancholic temperaments did not show this slow recall of the unpleasant. Among the unpleasant experiences recalled physical unpleasantness exceeded mental unpleasantness, due, so the authors think, to the tendency for unpleasant mental experiences to be repressed.

A later study from the Vassar laboratory found that cheerful observers tended on the whole to have fewer unpleasant associations than moody observers.

Dr. Laird's own study is concerned, he says, chiefly with the personal equation, as it might be called, which seems to facilitate recall of the pleasant or the unpleasant, as the case may be. A group of sixty-two students were told to write as rapidly as possible the names of the first ten people they could think of. The only restriction was that they limit their recalls to persons with whom they were acquainted. At the close of the hour, and unexpectedly, they were told to write on another sheet the names of ten people, arranged in the order of likableness, the person whom they liked the most being numbered one.

If the emotional tone of past experiences does have any influence upon memories, one would expect to find a difference in the recall of these groups. Dr. Laird writes:

> Since the students did not arrange the ten spontaneous recalls in the order of decreasing liking, not all of the names arranged in order of liking appear on the recall lists. Exact coincidence would have given a correspondence in 620 instances. In actuality, however, there were only 185 of the names on the recall lists appearing in the lists arranged according to liking. This is a per cent. of coincidence of about 30.
>
> Examining the three temperamental groups we find minor but significant differences. We find that the most liked person was thought of on the spontaneous, free recall over five times as frequently as the most disliked persons were.
>
> The recalls of the group who designated themselves and were also classified by their fellows as characteristically optimistic are found lumped toward the liking end. The group with a mixed temperament are scattered throughout the scale but more toward the liking end. Contrasted with these two groups are the pessimists with their recalls lumped toward the middle and low end of the scale.
>
> Assuming that the optimists have had more pleasant experiences than the pessimists or the mixed groups we find that these results do not necessarily indicate the oblivescence of the displeasing. Recall of pleasant or unpleasant seems to be largely a matter of temperament.
>
> About 72 per cent. of the actual recalls of the group of optimists were distributed among the best-liked names. With this same group about only 15 per cent. of the actual recalls were among the lower four points in the scale of likes. The mixed dispositions have 60 per cent. of recalls among the higher four and eighteen among the lower four. The pessimists have 27 per cent. of their recalls among the upper four points on the scale of liking and 45 per cent. among the lower four.

PACKER'S TAR SOAP

THIS is the box — Packer's new metal soap box — that added to the comfort and convenience of 9 men in the boarding house with Mr. G. D. S.

How 9 Virginia men *Discovered* this new soap convenience

MR. George D. Schleiger, a druggist with Williams and Murray of Hampton, Virginia, voluntarily takes his pen in hand and writes us as follows:

"I am a single man and stay at 'Our Boarding House.' I took home a cake of Packer's Tar Soap (in the new metal box) and put it in the bathroom where all the other boarders could see it and use it. After using the soap myself, frequently I would leave the top off the box. Invariably, next time the top would be back on the box again.

"One morning at breakfast the Engineer at the head of the table asked, 'Whose soap box is left in the bathroom all the time?' I waited for further comment, but he only added that he wanted a box himself to keep on his locomotive to use before coming home. I told him the soap box was mine and that I would bring him one from the store when I came home to dinner. Now he keeps Packer's in his locker on the locomotive and also a box at home.

"At 'Our Boarding House' are men of many trades and professions; among them, carpenters, railroaders, stenographers, grocers and pattern makers; a total of eleven all together. Of these, I now have all but two using Packer's Tar Soap.

"The carpenter carries it in his tool chest. He says it is a very handy box; the soap does not get dirty, nor mess up his tools.

"The detective says he keeps a box of Packer's in his hand-bag all the time. Frequently he gets orders to take the first train for a distant city and he does not wish to be without his Packer's on the train. He says it is always in the box and cannot get out among his clothes like a loose soap would.

"The men at 'Our Boarding House' say that a bath with Packer's seems to give them a tingle and a glow—not experienced when bathing with usual soaps.

"The landlady, too, is very fond of the soap and uses it for the baby's bath; and uses Packer's Liquid Shampoo for her hair.

"Down at the store I notice that Packer's is moving faster than it ever did before. We are *selling* Packer's, not *keeping* it."

* * *

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

HOW GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE IS FINANCED

IT has been puzzling some of our bankers to understand how Germany is financing her relatively large purchases from foreign countries, we read in a New York paper. Some light on this might be found, they believe, "if the exact figures of imports and exports representing Germany's trade could be ascertained." So Moody's Investors' Service presents figures on German trade which, if not exact, are at least reasonably close. German official statistics set German exports last year at around 4,000,000,000 gold marks, imports at 6,000,000,000 gold marks leaving an unfavorable balance of something over 2,000,000,000 gold marks. Allied experts have estimated exports as being only a little less than imports for the same year, and some bankers believe that at present Germany's exports are somewhat larger than her imports. Moody's Investors' Service in a recent weekly letter reaches its own estimate by taking up Germany's trade with each of the chief industrial nations of the world, and then doing a little sum in addition. It puts Germany's exports last year at 5,000,000,000 gold marks in round numbers; imports at 6,000,000,000, and a resulting "unfavorable" trade balance of more than 1,000,000,000 gold marks.

Now, how does Germany handle her excess of purchases from other nations? To take the United States first, it appears that for the first eight months of this year Germany imported from the United States goods worth $191,995,388 as compared with $213,289,005 in the corresponding period of 1922, and $295,200,000 in two-thirds of 1913. More than a third of Germany's purchases in this country this year has been cotton. In fact, Germany is our largest buyer of cotton, "notwithstanding the fact that the country's currency has become virtually worthless." But we are reminded that German bonds and stocks are still being bought in this country, and the proceeds are largely kept here. One German institution is said to have an account of $20,000,000 in one American bank. Since Germany's unfavorable balance of trade in the United States amounts to only about a hundred million dollars, Moody's fails to see why German purchases should mystify, or why it should be necessary for that country to have "enormous" balances here. And it doubts whether the latter exceed $350,000,000.

Germany's trade with Holland is considered even less "mysterious." Germany sells Holland more than she buys, in fact, furnishing the smaller country with nearly a third of its total imports, and exporting to Holland three times as much as she imports from it. In addition, Germany keeps about $360,000,000 on deposit in banks in Holland.

Similarly, Germany has a favorable trade balance in Switzerland, and keeps about the same amount of money on deposit there as in Holland.

But when it comes to Great Britain, we find Germany buying more than she sells, but "this adverse trade balance is financed by rather large amounts of German securities held in Great Britain."

Germany's small unfavorable trade balance with France, amounting to only about

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE
(Estimated in Gold Marks, value four to a dollar)

	Exports		*Imports*	
	1922	*1913*	*1922*	*1913*
United States	468,000,000	713,200,000	1,264,000,000	1,711,100,000
United Kingdom	400,000,000	1,438,200,000	600,000,000	875,900,000
Netherlands	945,000,000	693,700,000	265,000,000	333,000,000
Austria-Hungary	524,000,000	1,104,800,000	400,000,000	827,500,000
Switzerland	234,000,000	536,100,000	180,000,000	213,300,000
Russia, Poland and Finland	184,000,000	977,700,000	160,000,000	1,469,800,000
Denmark, Sweden and Norway	464,000,000	675,400,000	300,000,000	498,000,000
Italy	190,000,000	393,400,000	165,000,000	317,600,000
Belgium	150,000,000	551,000,000	175,000,000	344,400,000
France	520,000,000	789,900,000	524,000,000	583,200,000
Spain	96,000,000	143,000,000	85,000,000	198,700,000
Argentine	96,000,000	265,900,000	200,000,000	494,600,000
Brazil	80,000,000	247,700,000	76,000,000	186,200,000
Chile	48,500,000	97,900,000	32,000,000	199,800,000
Japan	212,000,000	122,700,000	20,000,000	46,600,000
China	40,000,000	122,900,000	75,000,000	130,500,000
India	86,000,000	150,700,000	195,000,000	541,800,000
Dutch East Indies	52,000,000	98,700,000	250,000,000	227,600,000
Others	400,000,000	974,300,000	1,270,000,000	1,570,100,000
TOTAL	5,189,500,000	10,097,200,000	6,236,000,000	10,769,700,000

4,000,000 gold marks, can be taken care of without difficulty.

As regards Germany's trade with the Baltic countries, the aggregate, we learn from this statement by Moody, "shows a balance in favor of Germany."

When we turn from Europe to South America, we find Germany selling Brazil only 4,000,000 gold marks more than she buys, "altho prior to the war her exports to Brazil exceeded her imports from the Republic by a substantial amount." It is pointed out that Germany's investments in Brazil have "proved quite profitable, including some of the best provincial obligations, some profitable banks, public utilities and industrial enterprises." Germany's trade with the Argentine shows a similar condition. Tho the unfavorable trade balance is larger, Germany has investments in Argentina worth probably $250,000,000; "in this way Germany's invisible exports should be more than sufficient to adjust the adverse balance of trade with the Republic." Germany occupies a strong place in respect to Chilean trade. It is the third largest seller of goods to this republic, being ranked only by the United States and Great Britain. It has risen from fourteenth place since 1919. Germany is third also in the list of Chile's customers, tho her purchases are only two-thirds the amount of her sales.

Turning to the Far East, our authority finds Germany selling Japan ten times as much as she buys. In China, where Germany's trade has grown impressively, exports being more than eight times what they were in 1920, the balance of trade is still against Germany as it was before the war. There is no doubt that Germany's balances in Japan are being utilized to cover her adverse payments to China.

German trade with India shows also, we are told, a considerable adverse balance. Germany's "balances in England and Japan are doubtless used to take care of this situation."

A tabulated comparison of Germany's foreign trade for 1922 with that of 1913 appears in the table reprinted on preceding page. From this it is evident "that Germany's adverse balance of trade may conservatively be placed between one billion gold marks and one billion five hundred million gold marks." Moody's Investors' Service offers this comment:

> The foregoing study shows that Germany has a favorable balance with most of the so-called neutral countries, with Japan and some of the South American republics. Her adverse balance is especially marked in the case of the United States and Great Britain. It also shows that the aggregate amount of imports is in excess of exports, and that the country's method of financing her foreign trade is in no way "a mystery." Her "invisible" exports are no doubt sufficient to offset an adverse balance of some $300,000,000 to $400,000,000, for the present at least, without making it necessary for her to possess "enormous balances abroad." The impression which the statistics give is that of a country

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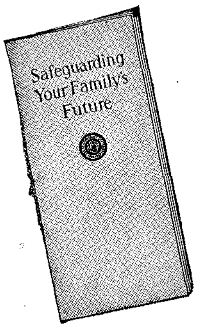

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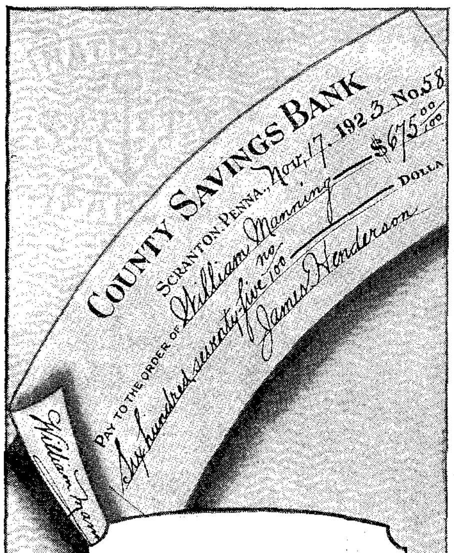
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

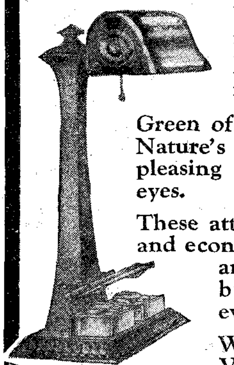
engaged in a hesitating and hand-to-mouth foreign trade. They do not show "conclusively" that Germany has built up balances in foreign countries "to a tremendous size," nor do they show that she could now pay more—if that much—than the generally accepted 50 to 60 billion *marks for reparations*. Germany's "wealth" abroad is doubtless dwindling and will dwindle more if the present unsettlement on the Continent should continue much longer. Her purchasing power will also decrease in proportion, and she will, in time, cease being one of our best customers. Talk of our expansion in South American markets is apparently not well founded, since these countries, too, are losing Europe as a market for their excess products. We are thus confronted with a situation which is of vital import not only to Germany, but also to the rest of the world, including our own United States. This situation could probably be corrected by our assuming the same important rôle in the present disturbance in Europe as we did prior to November 11, 1918.

DRAWBACKS OF LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION

AMERICAN INDUSTRY is so thoroughly committed to large-scale production that it is interesting to be reminded by the New York *Journal of Commerce* that there are times when large-scale production has decided weaknesses. "As long as conditions warranted the production of goods for stock at times when the demand for immediate delivery was slack, large-scale organizations had the advantage, but with the increase in costs since the war and the uncertainty of the market in the past three years the advantage has rather shifted to the smaller producer with less heavy fixt charges." For instance, in the clothing industry, the smaller manufacturer has the advantage over the larger one in that "he can quickly adjust his output to the demand of the moment, can reduce his expenses to almost nil in case of necessity, and thus is ready for any emergency." Thus, "in boom times, his competition is not felt, but when demand is at low ebb and the cost element assumes greater importance, he comes to the fore again." As *The Journal of Commerce* explains:

> Operation of larger units is profitable only if a fairly high proportion of the machinery is active and profits increase in direct ratio to the increase in activity. In other words, the profit on the last unit of possible output is much greater than on the first. Presumably at the present time a good many textile mills have not enough orders for immediate delivery to operate them at a profit, and have stocks on hand large enough to take care of present requirements. This does not necessarily mean that business is excessively slack in the industry as a whole, altho it is known to be somewhat so. It may simply mean that demand is not strong enough to justify large-scale operation.

No Glare With
This Light



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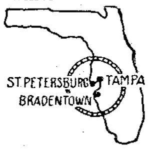

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

October 31.—The Socialist members of the Reichstag threaten to withdraw their representatives from the Cabinet unless the Government lifts the martial law decree, withdraws Federal troops from Saxony, and dismisses from the Army all officers of monarchistic tendency.

Premier Poincaré accedes to the British request that a joint invitation be sent to the United States to participate in an inquiry into the reparations question, with the reservation that the capacity of Germany to pay must be its "present" capacity, and that the question must be studied "without any prejudice to the rights of the Reparations Commission."

November 1.—Germany's "present" capacity for payment, new methods of payment, the renovation of German finances, and a new monetary system are put forward by Premier Poincaré as the points on which France will agree to an international inquiry into the German reparations question. He repeats that France will hold the Ruhr until paid.

November 2.—The Separatists in Aix-la-Chapelle, including their leaders, Joseph Matthes and Leo Deckers, are ousted from that city by Belgian troops, and the constituted authorities regain possession of the city.

Chancellor Stresemann refuses the demands of the Socialists to lift martial law, withdraw troops from Saxony, and rid the Army of monarchistic elements, and the Socialist members resign from the Cabinet.

The League of Nations committee appointed to inquire into the matter is reported to have recommended continuance of chemical warfare, under certain limitations, on the ground that chemical agents are more humane and less dangerous than other methods of combat.

The international race for fishing-vessels is called off when the captain of the Canadian boat, the *Bluenose*, refuses to continue after the second race is awarded to the *Columbia*, the American vessel, on a technical foul. The *Bluenose* won the first race.

November 3.—Premier Poincaré cables Ambassador Jusserand to inform the American Government that the proposed inquiry into the reparations question must be coupled with discussion of the total interallied debts, and that the occupation of the Ruhr must not be questioned.

Crown Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden and Lady Louise Mountbatten, a great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria, are married in London.

November 4.—"We have put our hands to the plow and we are willing to run the furrow through," says Ambassador Herrick in a speech at the unveiling of a monument in France, adding that the situation in Europe "concerns America as profoundly as did the condition of affairs from 1914 to 1917."

Generals Pangalos and Condvlia and Admiral Hadiikyriakos, of the Greek Army and Navy respectively, sponsor a demand for a plebiscite on the question of a monarchy or a republic for Greece, it is reported.

The German Separatists protest against the attitude of the British authorities toward them in the Cologne area, but

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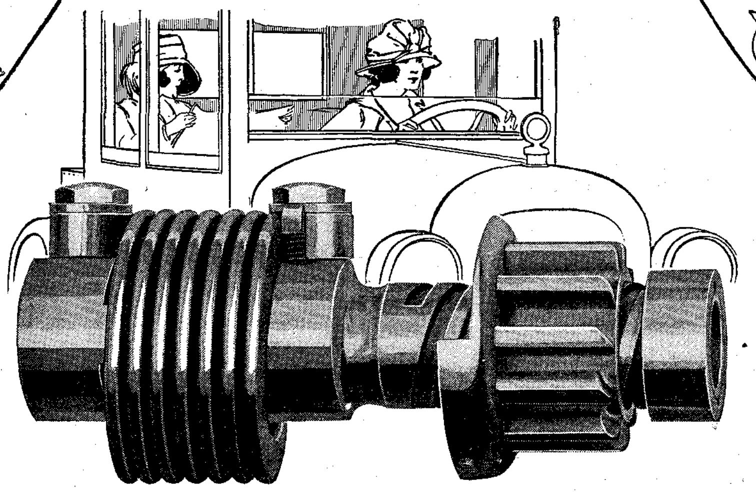

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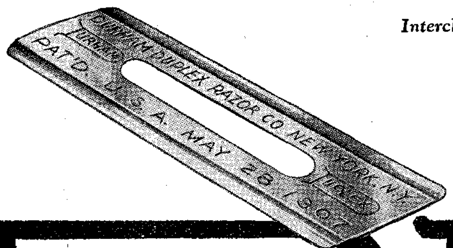


DURHAM-DUPLEX
The Razor for He-Men

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

their communication is returned unopened.

November 5.—Bread riots occur in Berlin, and a mob estimated at 10,000 attacks the Jewish quarter.

Incomplete returns indicate that Alberta, Canada, rejects prohibition in favor of government control and sale of liquor.

The Jugo-Slav Government gives Bulgaria forty-eight hours to make apology and reparations for the attack recently made on the Jugo-Slav military attaché in Sofia.

November 6.—The Bulgarian Government accepts Jugo-Slavia's demand for an apology.

DOMESTIC

October 31.—The disaster resulting in the loss of twenty-three lives, and ships valued at $13,000,000, when a destroyer fleet ran ashore on Honda Point, California, on September 8, was "directly attributable to bad errors of judgment and faulty navigation on the part of three officers attached to and serving on the *Delphy,*" says the naval board appointed to inquire into the accident. Eight other officers are charged with negligence, while several officers and men are cited for coolness and bravery.

November 1.—Railroad executives who were requested to do so by President Coolidge decline to reduce rates on export wheat on the ground that a reduction would not lessen competition with foreign countries, that it would be impracticable to confine it to the Eastern carriers, and that it would result in a material loss of revenue to all the carriers.

November 2.—Lieut. H. J. Brow, U. S. N., attains a speed of 265.21 miles an hour, and an average rate of 259.15 miles an hour, over a three-kilometer straight-away course at Mitchel Field, Long Island.

November 3.—In Memoriam, a Kentucky horse, wins the $50,000 Latonia Championship by six lengths ahead of Zev and ten lengths ahead of Admiral Grayson's My Own.

November 4.—Lieut. Alford N. Williams, U. S. N., attains a speed of 266.58 miles an hour over a three-kilometer course at Mitchel Field, Long Island, in a friendly race with Lieut. H. J. Brow.

November 5.—Ambassador Jusserand of France confers with Secretary Hughes on the proposed international conference to inquire into the German reparations question.

The Mixed Claims Commission allows four claims against Germany for losses growing out of the torpedoing of the *Lusitania.* The commission holds Germany responsible for loss of life and property damage in the *Lusitania* sinking, but refuses to assess exemplary or punitive damages, and dismisses claims for war risk premiums paid.

Further speed contests by naval flyers are banned by Rear-Admiral W. A. Moffett, on the ground that naval airmen have attained the maximum speed practicable and possible without unnecessary risk to life.

November 6.—Secretary Hughes, it is reported, requests Premier Poincaré to clarify the restrictions he has placed on the proposed international inquiry into the German reparations question.

Twenty-seven men are killed by an explosion in the Glen Rogers mine of the Raleigh-Wyoming Coal Company, near Beckley, West Virginia.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. S. F.," Cleveland, O.—The rule that "when the pronoun is the subject of a verb use *who;* when it is the object of the verb use *whom*" has been repeatedly violated during the past four hundred years. Among the most notable violators are William Shakespeare, John Milton, John Dryden, Lindley Murray, Milne, Montgomery, etc.

If good usage establishes that which is correct in English, as is commonly claimed, then the form employed by the Lexicographer has ample literary support. It is to be met every day in the periodical and newspaper press. Fowler used it in his "Grammar" on page 493. Priestley abused it in his "Grammar" on page 108. See also the Bible, *Matthew* 16:13; *Mark* 8:27; *Luke* 9:18. Then turn to your Shakespeare, *Titus and Andronicus*, act v, scene 1; *King Lear*, act v, scene 3; *Othello*, act iv, scene 2; *Cymbeline*, act iv, scene 2. In these places *who* has been misused for *whom*.

The battle between *who* and *whom* has been waged now for four centuries, but the grammarians have not modified their rule even as they have not modified that which says that a preposition is a word that we should not use to end a sentence with, notwithstanding the fact that we have ample justification for such use, and none better than James Russell Lowell who wrote—"The soil out of which such men as he are made is good to be born *on*, good to live *on*, good to die *for* and to be buried *in*."—*Among My Books, Second Series, Garfield.*

"J. D. L.," Roxborough, Pa.—The Lexicographer thanks you for the following lines concerning the use of the word *Glaswegian* which one of the fair readers of THE DIGEST recently traced to chapter 23 of Scott's "Rob Roy"—

How should a citizen be named who lives
In Glasgow, on the bonnie banks of Clyde?
No Dictionary information gives
And local custom is a sorry guide.

Glaswegian often in my younger days
Was heard and written o'er all the land,
But *Glasgowegian*, so the purist says,
Should be the form if such a style may stand

The Caledonians with a love for rime,
And not on record either small or few,
Prefer *Glasgonian* as a welcome chime,
And for its antiquarian flavor too.

I have myself a Glasgow Bailie met,
Well educated and in business bright,
Who told me frankly that among his set
The choice of many was for *Glasgow-ite*.

* * * *

A *Glasgow-er* seems commonplace and tame,
A *Glasgow-an* is almost quite as bad;
A *Glaisca keelie* has the dubious fame
That makes the Scholars and the Magnates mad.

Who shall decide when natives disagree?
Let Glasgow flourish daily more and more,
And adjectivally we soon should see
A word to match her Commerce and her Lore!"

JOHN D. LAW.

"G. R. G.," Salem, O.—"Kindly inform me whether the following is considered good English: 'I am a worthless fellow, *aren't I?*'"

In "Mend Your Speech," published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, the following is given: "*An't I, aren't I.* The first is a contraction of 'Am not I?'; the second of 'Are not.' Is there any authority for the use of 'Are I'? There is not. 'Am I?' is the only correct form.

"*Aren't* is used for 'Are not' when the subject follows, as, '*Aren't* you?' '*Aren't* they?' The best conversational usage contracts the verb when the subject precedes: '*We're* not'; '*You're* not,' etc.

"In England the phrase '*Aren't I?*' is erroneously used for 'Am I not?,' possibly through thoughtlessness arising out of a confusion of tenses. No educated person says 'Are I?' or 'I are,' but 'An't I?'—strictly, '*A'n't* I?' the colloquial contraction of 'Am not I?'—frequently heard and not infrequently misspelled. Here *the verb must agree with its subject.*"

"J. M. L.," LaFayette, Ind.—The word *coupê* is pronounced *ku"pe'*—*u* as in *rule*, *e* as in *prey*.

Light—
The Civilizer

WHEN night fell upon an ancient or medieval city its streets were usually deserted. There was no light from lamps—just the stars overhead and the darkness below. Thieves and cutthroats prowled in the shadows.

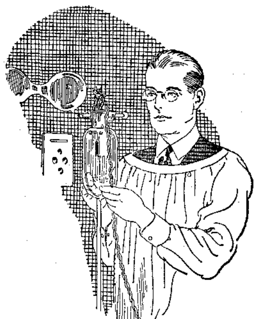
Light is a civilizer—a power that works for law, order and progress. To the study and improvement of artificial light, MAZDA SERVICE, centered in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company, is dedicated.

It is through MAZDA SERVICE, radiating the world's latest knowledge of lighting improvements, as well as the discoveries of the scientists of the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company, that the rapid development of the modern electric lamp has been achieved. Lamps marked MAZDA have behind them years of accumulated scientific study, tests and discoveries of MAZDA SERVICE.

RESEARCH GLEAMS

Gleam 9

Through systematic research the tungsten filament lamp, in its vacuum and gas-filled forms, was developed. Through research the unknown lamp of the future will probably be evolved, and through MAZDA SERVICE the details of its construction will be taught to authorized lamp manufacturers. Only lamps thus developed through this organized, systematic research by the General Electric Company, are marked MAZDA.



MAZDA
THE MARK OF A RESEARCH SERVICE

RESEARCH LABORATORIES *of the*
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
Schenectady, N. Y.

THE · SPICE · OF · LIFE

All Set.—I have opened my cider-mill at 68 Lake Street and am ready to run.—Chas. Good.—*Notice in the Le Roy (N. Y.) Gazette.*

As Bad As That?—FOR SALE OR TRADE—DODGE touring car in good condition for cattle or hogs.—*Classified ad. in the Livingston (Mont.) Enterprise.*

Heavenly Twins.—"Well, Pat, do the twins make much noise nights?"

"Praise be to hivin! Shure each wan cries so loud yez can't hear the ither wan."—*Boston Transcript.*

Complete Business Outfit.—FIRST-CLASS hound dog, meat rack, sausage cooking pot (37 gal.). Apply to 525 S. Fifth St.—"*For Sale*" *ad. in the Camden Post-Telegram.*

Loquacious Nag. —They tell of a young married artist in Washington Square who has a predilection for talking in his sleep. Several times recently he mentioned the name "Irene," and his spouse questioned him about it.

"Oh, that," said he, thinking fast, "is the name of a horse."

Several days later when he came home he asked his wife the news of the day: "Nothing exciting happened," she said, "except your horse called you up twice."—*Shoe Works Journal.*

Two Minds with a Single Thought.—"It's a shame," cried the young wife, "not a thing in the house fit to eat. I'm going straight home to mama."

"If you don't mind, dear," said the husband, reaching for his hat, "I'll go with you."—*Pathfinder.*

Another Educational Danger.—The star cheer leader at an Eastern college was awarded the varsity letter. If this keeps up the varsity letter will be almost as easy to get as the regular college degree.—*Life.*

Literally True.—HYMAN—"At least once in my life I was glad to be down and out."

LOWE—"And when was that?"

"After my first trip in an airplane."—*Yorkshire Post.*

Heat Here and There.—"A specialty of Florence, Italy, is doughnuts fried on the sidewalk."—*Paul Popenoe, in Good Health, quoted by* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"Some hot, Mr. Popenoe. It gets so hot here in summer we have to feed the chickens cracked ice to keep them from laying hard-boiled eggs, but Florence takes the bun.

Yours for cooler weather,
D. Reid, Globe, Arizona."

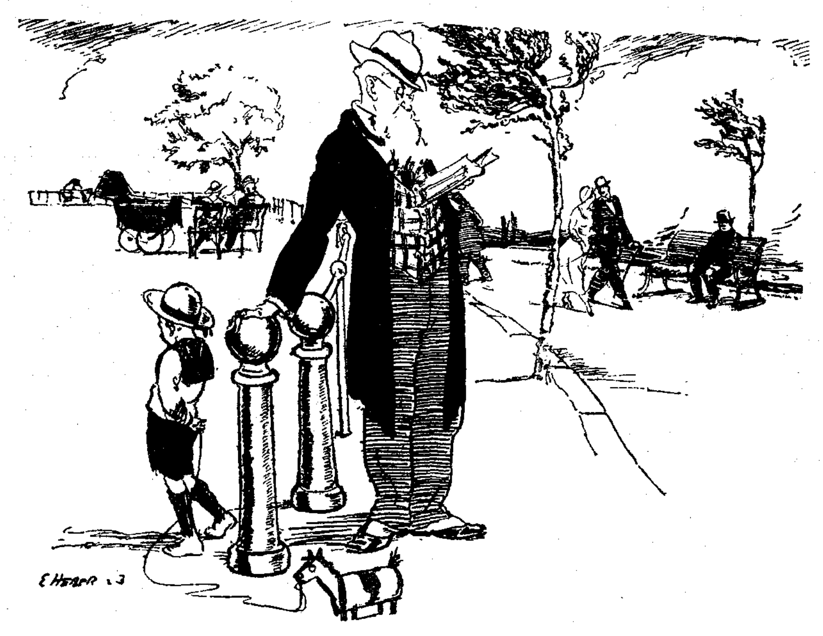
The Pea Soup Variety?—
DECKHAND DROWNS IN FOG
DESPITE HERO'S EFFORTS
—*Headline in the Philadelphia Record.*

Complete Equipment.—WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED Aviator to train me to handle plane. State terms in first letter. I furnish plane, field and fool. B. G. Tharington, Creek, N. C.—*Want ad in the Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.*

Long Time on the Road.—HE (during the interval)—"What did you say your age was?"

SHE (smartly)—"Well, I didn't say; but I've just reached twenty-one."

"Is that so? What detained you?"—*London Answers.*



"JOHNNY, HOW COLD YOUR HEAD IS; PUT YOUR HAT ON AT ONCE!"
—*The Humorist* (London).

The Other Way Round.—"Was your landlady indignant when you asked her for another month's rent?"

"On the contrary, old man, it was I who was put out."—*Chaparral.*

The Higher the Fewer.—Conversation between husbands when wages for wives take effect:

"What do you pay your wife?"

"A hundred dollars a month, but you've no idea how hard it is to keep a good one."—*Spokane Spokesman-Review.*

Nothing Doing.—A school-teacher had found her class of boys reluctant in their writing of English compositions. At last she conceived a great idea to stimulate their interest—to write an account of a ball-game.

It seemed that she was successful. With one exception, the boys threw themselves at the task and evolved youthful masterpieces. The backward one chewed reluctantly at his pen and was then struck by a burst of genius. When the teacher opened his paper, it read:

"Rain—no game."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Mixed Birds.—The stork delivered a fine baby boy to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Buzzard one day last week.—*The Nicholas Chronicle (Summerville, W. Va.).*

All a Mistake.—"What are you so indignant about?"

"They fined me for selling whisky," replied the bootlegger, "when it wasn't whisky at all."—*Life.*

Why, of Course.—"With all due deference my boy, I really think our English custom at the telephone is better than saying 'Hello!' as you do."

"What do you say in England?"

"We say: 'Are you there?' Then, of course, if you are not there, there is no use in going on with the conversation."—*The Continent (Chicago).*

Not So Good.—"Good news," said the office-boy. "I can hear the art editor laughing."

"But that was not a comic drawing," sighed the artist-in-waiting.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Second-Hand Wins.—A young physician was buying furniture for the equipment of his office. The salesman racked his brain to think of something else to sell him.

He had sold almost everything that was appropriate or necessary, when he had a happy thought.

"Oh, yes; I nearly forgot," he exclaimed. "You need a door-mat."

"Not a new one," said the young doctor. "I'll get that at a second-hand store. A worn one will be a much better advertisement for me."—*Pittsburgh Sun.*

Too Soon.—HALL BOY—"De man in room seben has done hang hisself!"

HOTEL CLERK—"Hanged himself? Did you cut him down?"

HALL BOY—"No, sah! He ain't dead yet!"—*Life.*

Flour-Sacks in the Air.—An Institute visitor saw a non-insulated water-pipe running across the basement ceiling. It was dripping water upon flour-sacks which had congealed upon it from the atmosphere.—*Baking Technology (Chicago).*

Breaking the News.—A Scotchman woke up one morning to find that in the night his wife had passed away. He leaped from his bed and ran horror-stricken into the hall.

"Mary," he called down-stairs to the general servant in the kitchen, "come to the foot of the stairs, quick."

"Yes, yes," she cried, "What is it? What is it?"

"Boil only one egg for breakfast this morning!" he said.—*Bison.*